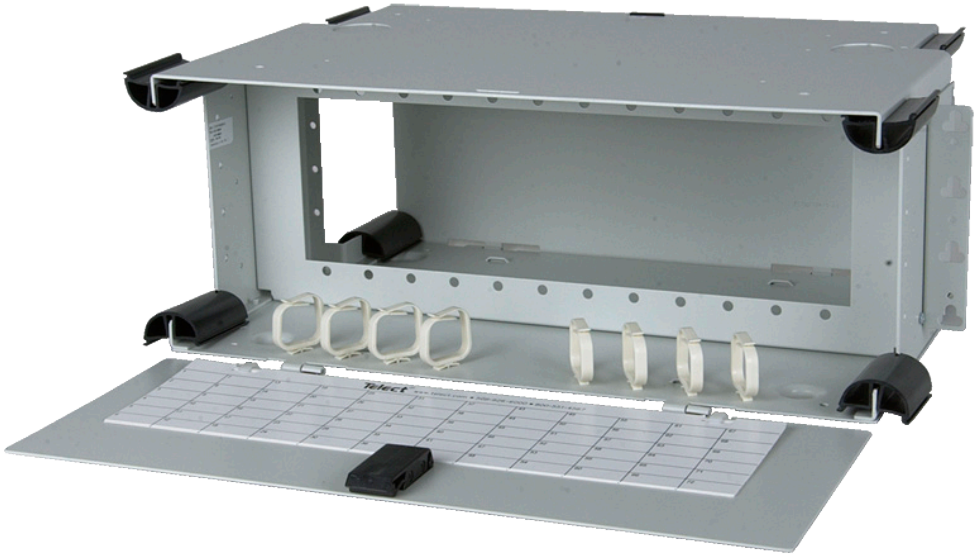
Telect Bulkhead-Style Optical Panels

Fiber :: LCX Series

User Manual



Applys to : LCX Series

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Telect Bulkhead-Style Optical Panels

Fiber :: LCX Series

1. Description

1.1 Overview

Telect's LCX Patch/Splice Panel Systems provide inter-connectivity and cross-connectivity of riser/plenum and network element fiber cabling. Panels provide a central location for patching, splicing, testing, trouble shooting, monitoring, and restoring service to fiber optic systems.

LCX panels fit standard 19- and 23-in. (EIA/WECO spacing) and ETSI racks. 4RU panels support up to 144 terminations.

LCX Patch Panels and Splice Panels provide a total solution as well as standalone splice and patch capabilities. All Telect LCX panels are system compatible with standard LGX® style panels, thereby serving as replacements or add-ons in system solutions of other manufacture. Patch adapter terminations include SC/UPC and APC, and FC/UPC and APC, LC/UPC, and ST/UPC.

LCX Patch Panels are available with or without fiber adapters. Telect offers patch plates with 6, 8, or 12 adapters per plate for on-site configuration. 1RU through 4RU LCX Patch Panels also accept standard Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM), splitter, and monitor modules.

1.1.1 Features

Telect manufactures LCX Patch Panels and Splice Panels to suit any system architecture. Features include —

- Designed for compliance (fiber bend radius control, flammability safety, structural reliability). NEBS 3 and ETSI certification.
- Zone 4 Seismic reliability.
- Light weight.
- Splice tray easily removed for rapid termination of cable.
- No cassette required. Removable trays provide for easy and direct storage and splicing.
- Easy access via removable front and rear doors or bi-directional sliding drawer.

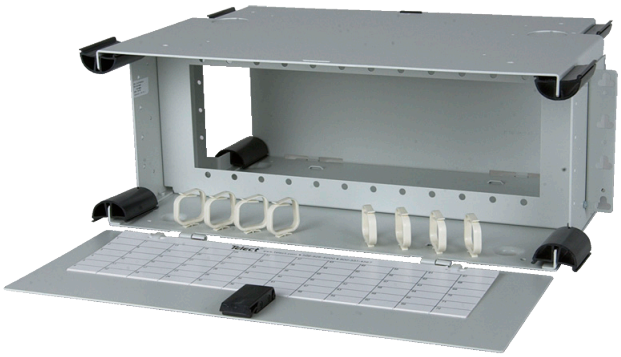

Figure 1 - LCX Fiber Patch Panel (4RU)

1.1.2 Capacities/Capabilities/Suitability

- LCX panels are available for universal 19-in., 23-in., and ETSI racks.
- 12, 24, 48, 72, 96 or 144 (LC) termination capacities per panel (1RU through 4RU) using site installed patch plates. Up to 144 per panel with factory-installed discrete adapters.
- Standard-size 6, 8, or 12 adapters per patch plate for on-site patch panel adaptation of empty panels.
- SC/UPC, SC/APC, FC/UPC, FC/APC, LC/UPC, and ST/UPC patch plates available.
- Standard-size Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) and splitter modules can be used along with adapter packs for added flexibility.
- All LCX Patch/Splice Panels are fully compatible with standard LGX® style panels for IFC entrance, splicing, and network patching architecture.
- All LCX panels are compatible with Telect's WaveTrax cable management systems, as well as those of other manufacturers.
- 2RU through 4RU models include slip-on, split arcs for patch cord entrance; optional cable management kits available to suit operating company preferences.

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1.1.3 Benefits

Telect's LCX Splice/Patch Panels are ideal for central office, head-end and wiring centers. Benefits include:

- Low cost
- High Fiber Density
- Versatility.
- Easy Installation.
- Compatibility.
- Simple, straight-forward cable management, access, circuit identification and isolation.
- Easy access to riser/network/patch cord connections.

1.1.4 Applications

- CATV
- MTSO
- Outside plant
- Central Office
- Optical distribution/cross-connect

1.2 LCX Fiber Panels

1.2.1 General Information

Telect manufactures LCX Fiber Splice Panels and LCX Fiber Patch Panels of various densities to suit company -wide fiber splice, patching, and routing requirements.

All LCX Fiber Panels are white or black metal chassis in various sizes (1RU through 4RU) accommodating various fiber densities. All panels (2RU - 4RU) come equipped with front and rear metal doors. All include cable entry/exit points near the panels' four corners:

- 2RU through 4RU models vary in density from 24 to 144 fiber terminations. All have spring-hinged removable front and rear doors, as shown in the following illustration. Knock-out holes at the top and bottom of the panel allow for routing from splice panels to patch panels (and between patch panels) vertically within the rack. Hole pattern and positions are compatible with panels offered by other manufacturers, allowing expansion and replacement of those systems using Telect's low-cost LCX panels.
- Interconnection and cross-connection cabling from above or below enter at the two front corners of each Telect LCX panel via isolation hooks and/or radius control arcs installed on-site to suit the application and entry/exit direction. Eight split arcs and fourteen snap-in cable rings are standard with each panel. Telect also offers two optional kits to satisfy cable management practices requiring multiple arcs or guide posts to separate and isolate groups of fiber cables.

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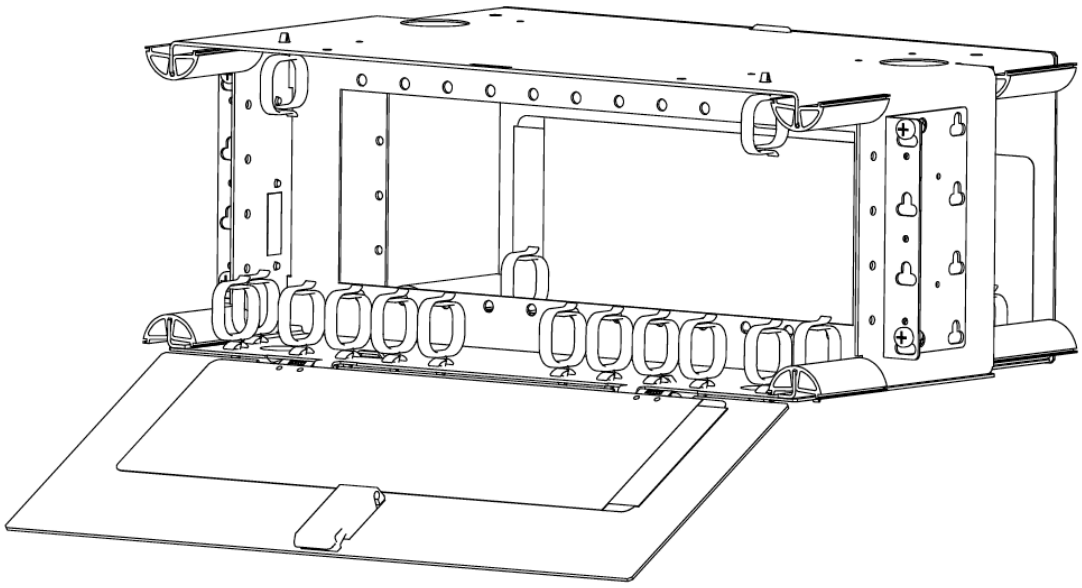

Figure 2 - LCX Fiber Panels (Common Physical Features of 2RU Through 4RU Panels)

1RU models have densities up to 24 fiber terminations. Instead of front and rear doors, 1RUs have a removable sliding drawer that can be extended at the front or rear of the chassis to maximize access to fiber connections. Pivoting arcs at corner entries and exits provide cable management. Entry and exit positions are compatible with entries and exits of other Telect LCX panels and those of other manufacture.

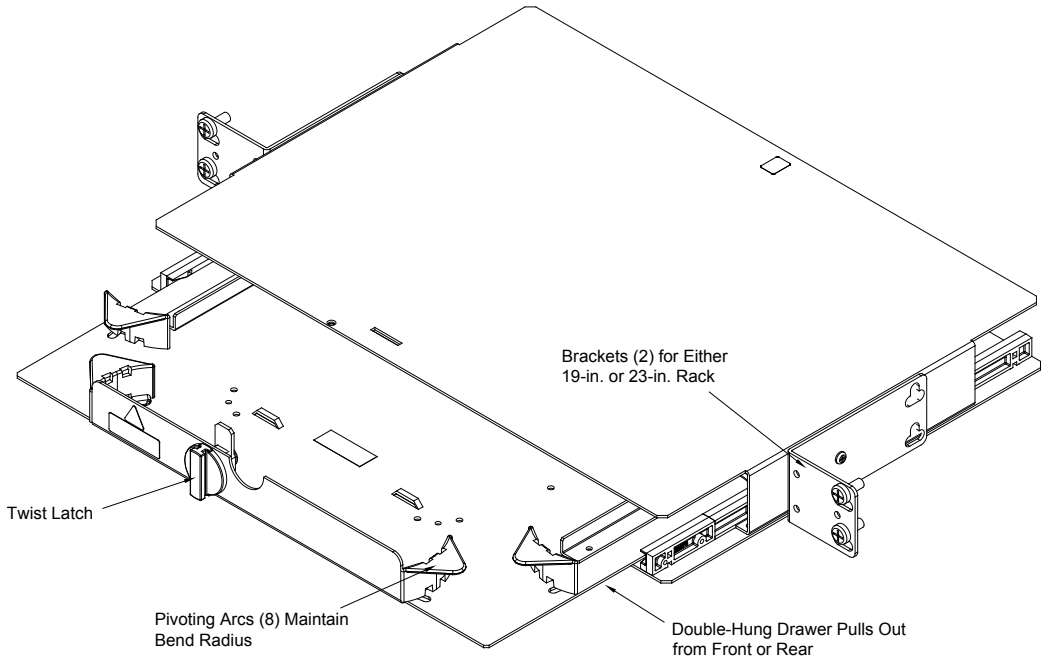

Figure 3 - LCX 1RU Fiber Panel

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1.2.2 LCX Fiber Splice Panels

Telect offers four sizes of LCX Fiber Splice Panels (1RU through 4RU) to accommodate up to 144 splices. Each removable splice tray holds up to 24 splices along with 1½ m of fiber cable storage:

- For a 1RU splice tray, all fiber (subunit, cable, and strands) is stored on the tray.
- For a 2RU, 3RU or 4RU splice tray, all subunit and interconnection cable storage is below the trays.

Trays easily slip free of the panels to allow splicing. Storage spools or arcs, along with splice holders, are mounted directly on the tray, eliminating the need for special splice cassettes.

1.2.2.1 LCX 1RU Fiber Splice Trays - 24-Splice Capability

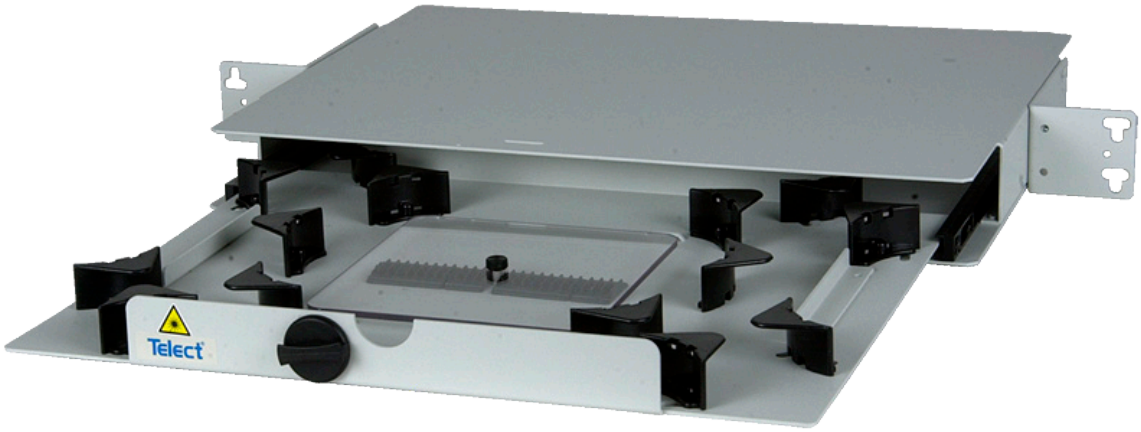

Figure 4 - 1RU Fiber Splice Tray

LCX 1RU Fiber Splice Trays use sets of pivoting arcs for routing and storing both fiber subunits and interconnection cable.

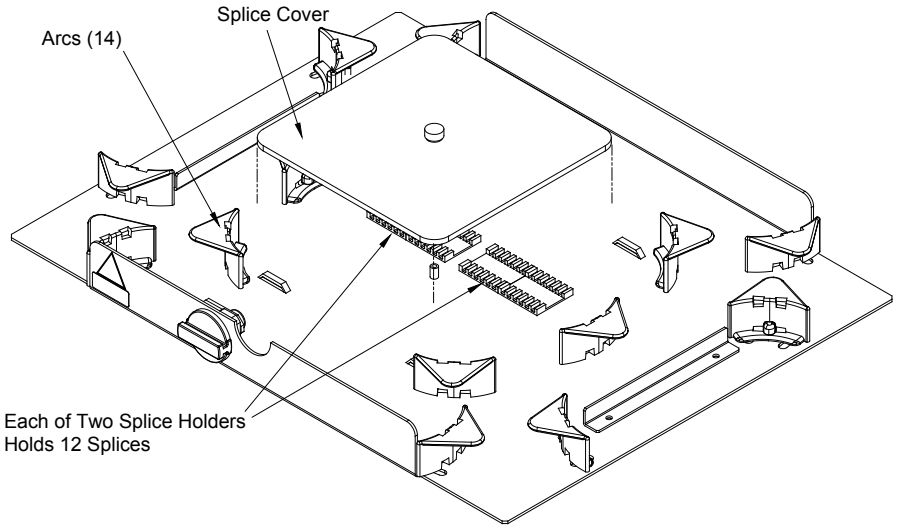

Figure 5 - 1RU Splice Tray (Right Corner Tray)

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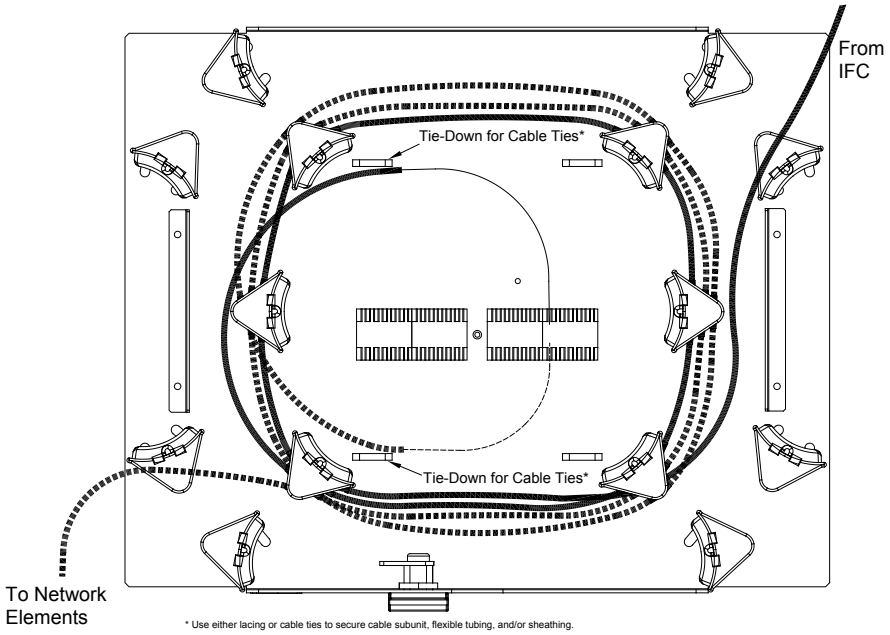
From IFC
Tie-Down for Cable Ties*
Tie-Down for Cable Ties*
To Network Elements
* Use either lacing or cable ties to secure cable subunit, flexible tubing, and/or sheathing.

Figure 6 - 1RU Splice Tray - Fiber Routing

IFC stranded cable from the splice vault is secured at either rear corner of the LCX Splice Panel by an optional cable clamp. (A single clamp comes with two rubber bushings to fit either a 12- or 24-fiber IFC riser/plenum cable.) The following illustration shows a clamp holding an IFC cable installed on the rear rack flange near the entry/exit of an LCX 1RU Splice Panel. The interconnection cables enter the tray at one of the other corners of the splice tray.

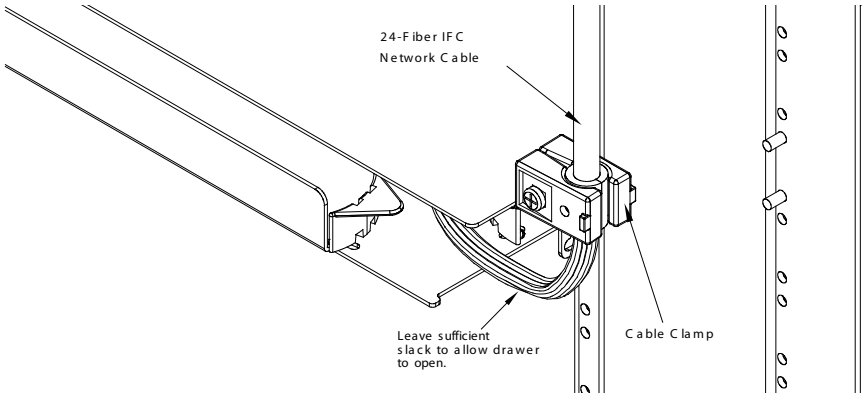

Figure 7 - 1RU Cable Clamp Fits 12 to 24 Fiber IFC

1.2.2.2 LCX 2RU, 3RU, & 4RU Fiber Splice Trays

The following Figures show termination capacities of LCX 2RU, 3RU,and 4RU Fiber Splice Panels. A 144-splice, 4RU LCX panel accommodating 6 splice trays is available but not pictured.

- 24-splice, 2RU LCX panel accommodates 1 splice tray
- 48-splice, 3RU LCX panel accommodates 2 splice trays
- 72-splice, 4RU LCX panel accommodates 3 splice trays
- 96-splice, 4RU LCX panel accommodates 4 splice trays

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2RU, 3RU, and 4RU Fiber Splice Trays use storage spools to route and store stranded fiber.

Figure 8 - LCX Splice Panel, 2RU — 24 Termination Capacity

Figure 9 - LCX Splice Panel, 3RU — 48 Termination Capacity

Figure 10 - LCX Splice Panel, 4RU — 72 to 96 Termination Capacity

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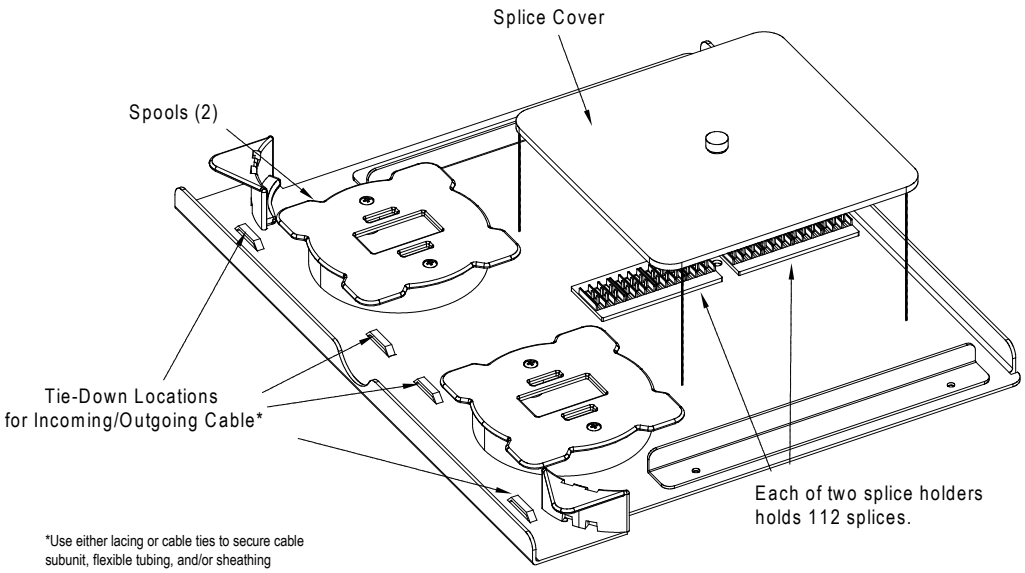

Figure 11 - Splice Tray (Right Corner View)

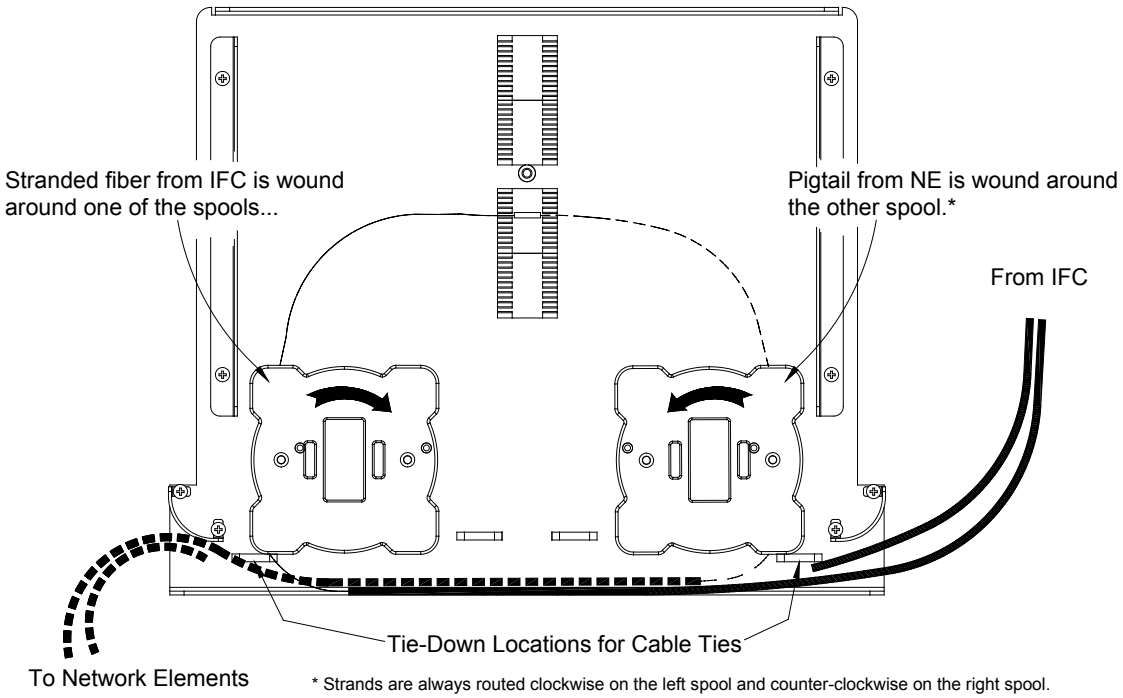
Stranded fiber from IFC is wound
around one of the spools...
Pigtail from NE is wound around
the other spool.*
From IFC
Tie-Down Locations for Cable Ties
To Network Elements
* Strands are always routed clockwise on the left spool and counter-clockwise on the right spool.

Figure 12 - Splice Tray (Fiber Routing)

IFC stranded cable from the splice vault is secured at either rear corner of the LCX Splice Panel by an optional cable clamp. (A single clamp fits all sizes of IFC riser and plenum cable.) Figure 13 on the following page shows a clamp holding a 96-strand IFC cable installed at the left rear corner of an LCX Splice Panel. Cable rings in the rear portion of the panel lead the IFC tubes to one of the front corners of the splice trays. The interconnection cables enter the tray at the other front corner of the 2RU/3RU/4RU splice tray.

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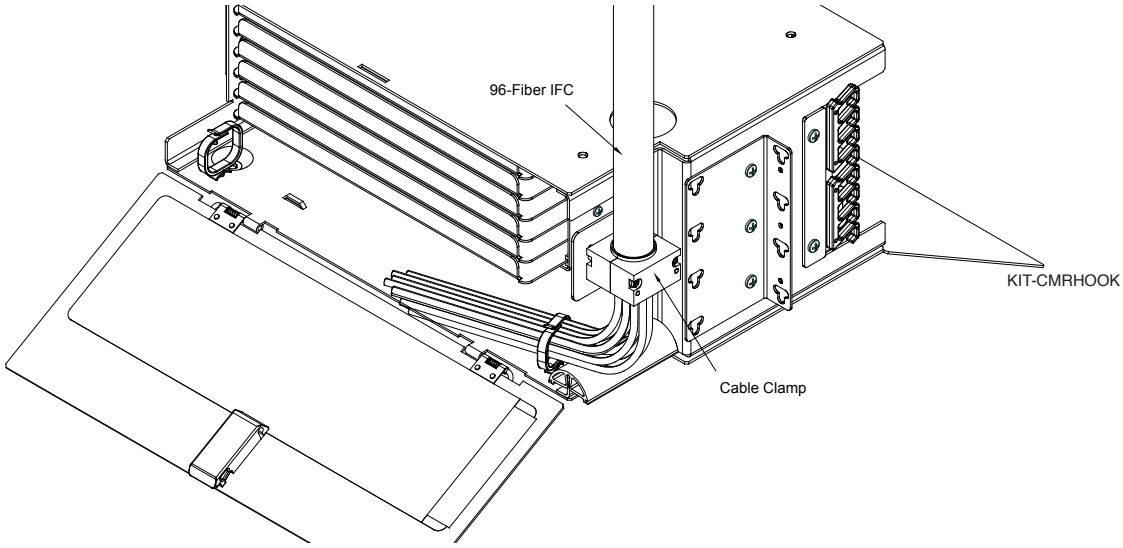

Figure 13 - Optional Cable Clamp Fits All Sizes of IFC

1.2.3 LCX Fiber Patch Panels

LCX Fiber Patch Panels come in six termination capacities and can be loaded with various patch plates. Refer to Figures 14 - 17.

In addition to patch panels with or without installed patch plates, Telect offers a special factory-configured 4RU patch panel with 144 discrete SC/UPC adapters.

All panels can accommodate SC/UPC, SC/APC, FC/UPC, FC/APC, LC/UPC, or ST/UPC patch plates. Patch plates simply snap into the chassis' bulkhead:

- SC/UPC, SC/APC, FC/UPC, FC/APC and ST/UPC are available in patch plates with 6 or 8 adapters
- LC/UPC is available in patch plates with 12 adapters

All adapters include dust covers. Like the chassis, most patch plates are available in white or black. Refer to Figure 18.

Figure 14 - LCX Patch Panel, 1RU — 12 Termination

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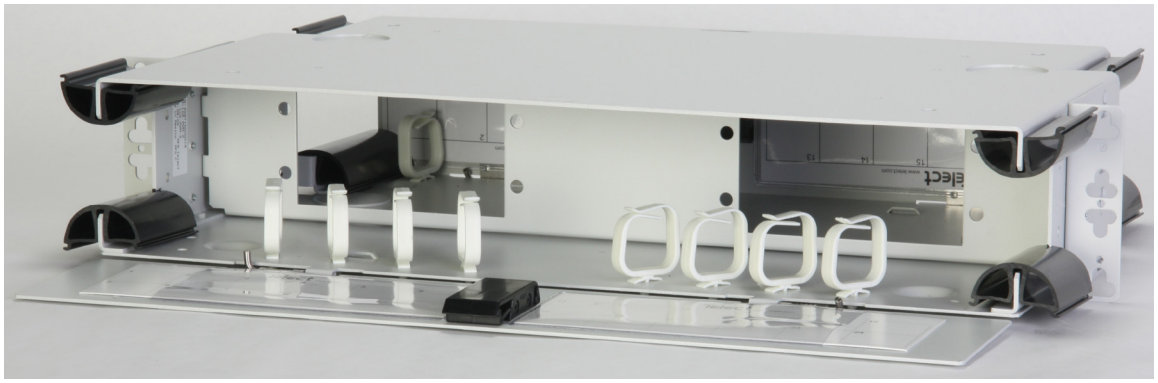

Figure 15 - LCX Patch Panel, 2RU — 24 Termination

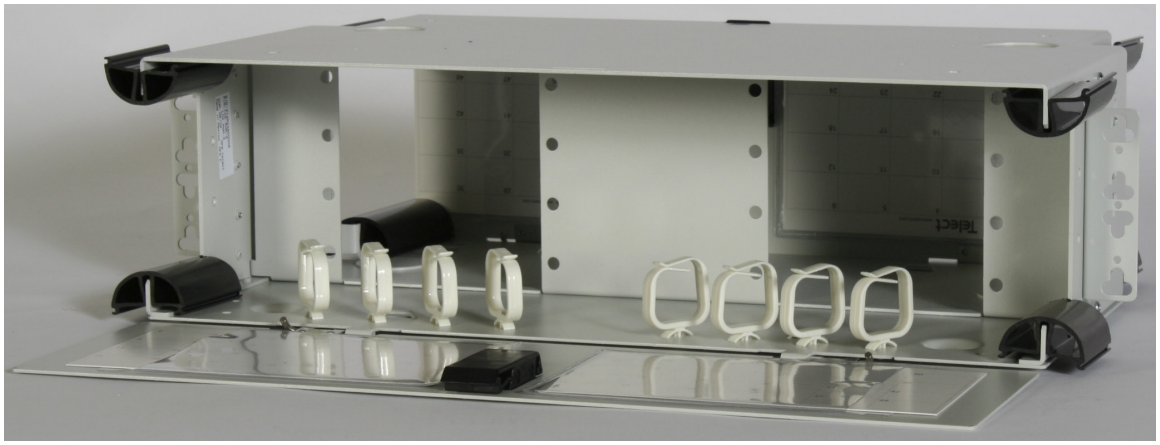

Figure 16 - LCX Patch Panel, 3RU — 48 Termination

Figure 17 - LCX Patch Panel, 4RU — 72, 96, or 144 Termination

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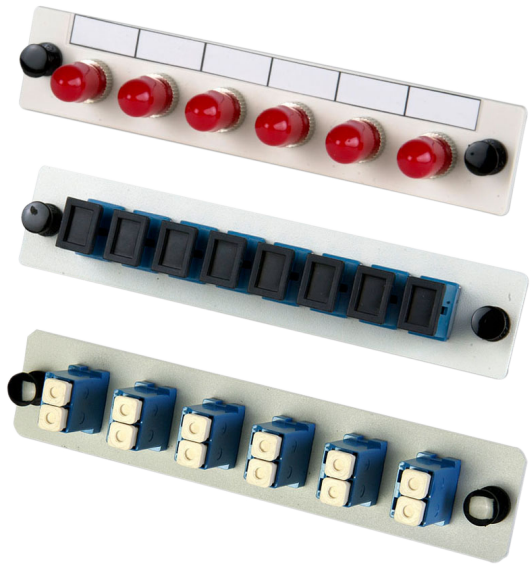

6-Adapter Patch Plate (SC, FC, ST)

8-Adapter Patch Plate (SC, FC, ST)

12-Adapter Patch Plate (LC Only)

Figure 18 - Patch Plates

1.3 Special Function Modules

Empty LCX Fiber Patch Panels can be configured on-site with adapter packs and special function modules.

Telect offers a full line of standard-size Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) modules and splitter modules that can be used in place of adapter packs. Some special-function Telect modules are illustrated below. Call Telect at 1-509-926-6000. See Telect.com for detailed information.

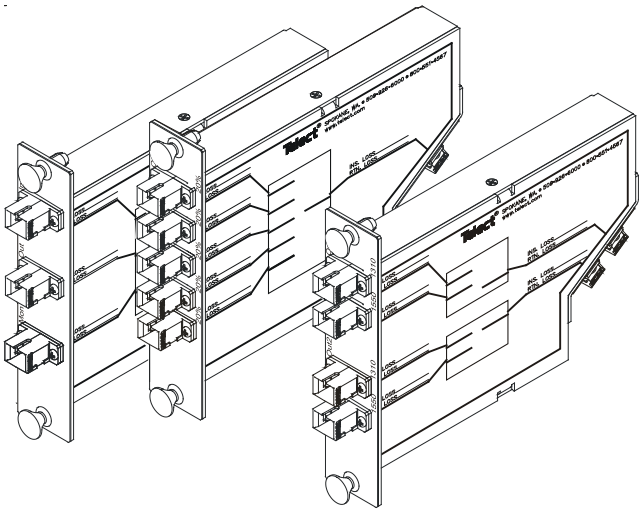

Figure 19 - WDM & Splitter Modules

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1.4 Specifications

1.4.1.Overall Dimensions

- Dimensions: See the drawings (Figure 20 through 24) following these specifications for access and fit.
- Patch Chassis Weight (without adapters, patch plates, or cabling):

Patch Assemblies	Weight (lb)	Weight (kg)
1RU	5.0	2.27
2RU	6.0	2.72
3RU	7.0	3.18
4RU	8.0	3.63

- Splice Chassis Weight (without cabling or trays, except as noted):

Splice Assemblies	Weight (kg)	Weight (lb)
1RU (with one splice tray)	5.0	2.27
2RU (with one splice tray)	6.0	2.72
3RU	7.0	3.18
4RU	8.0	3.63

- 2RU, 3RU, & 4RU Splice Tray Weight (without cabling):
- 1RU Chassis and Tray Material & Finish: 0.060 cold-rolled steel. Finish is either powder-coat white or black.
- 2RU, 3RU, & 4RU Chassis and Tray Material & Finish: Cold-rolled 0.080 aluminium for all but bottom. Bottom is .060 coldrolled steel. Finish is either powder-coat white or black.
- Black Tray Components: 94 V0 PC/ABS black plastic
- Splice Cover: Transparent polycarbonate

1.4.2 Environment

- Ambient Temperature: -5°C to 55°C (23°F to 131°F)
- Relative Humidity: 0% to 90% and noncondensing

1.4.3 Mounting

- 19-in. or 23-in. with ETSI, EIA, or WECO spacing.

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1.4.4 Cable Compatibility

- 250 µm OSP
- 900 µm IFC
- 1.75 mm, 2 mm, and 3 mm patch cords and jumpers (Simplex or Duplex)

1.4.5 Adapter Choices

- SC/UPC and APC in 6- and 8-position patch plates
- FC/UPC and APC in 6- and 8-position patch plates
- LC/UPC in 12-position patch plates only
- ST/UPC in 6- and 8-position patch plates only

1.4.6 Optical Protections

- Bend Radius: >30 mm throughout for all cable routing
- Eye Protection: All adapters have factory-installed dust covers.

1.4.7 Optical Performance

LCX will not influence signal timing or jitter.

1.4.8 Compliance

NEBS, ETSI, Zone 4 seismic reliability

1.4.9 Certification

UL 60950, CE EN 60950, Bellcore GR-63-CORE, Bellcore GR-1089-CORE, ETSI EN 300 019-2-(1,2,3)

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1.5 Drawings

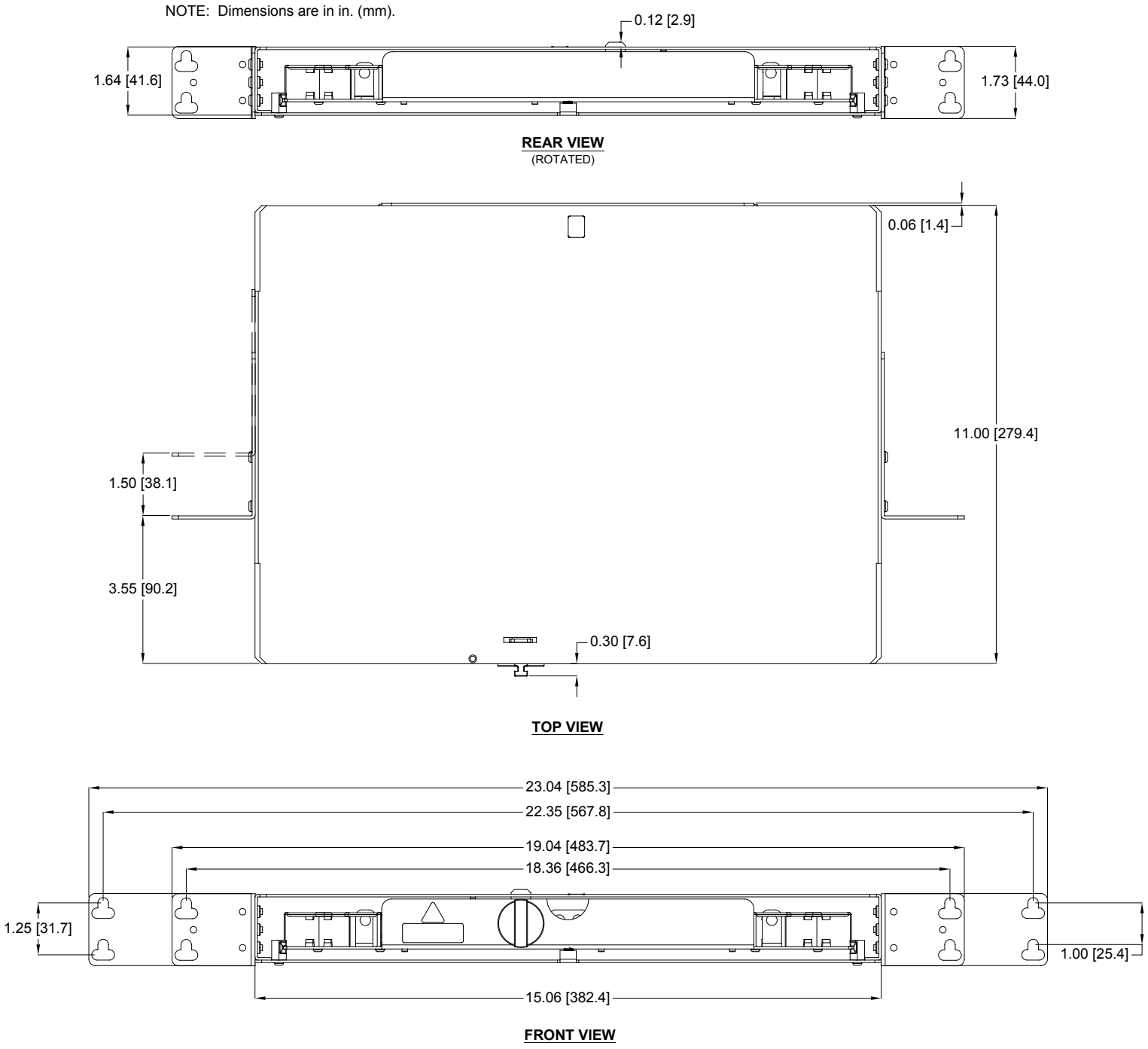

Figure 20 - 1RU LCX Chassis

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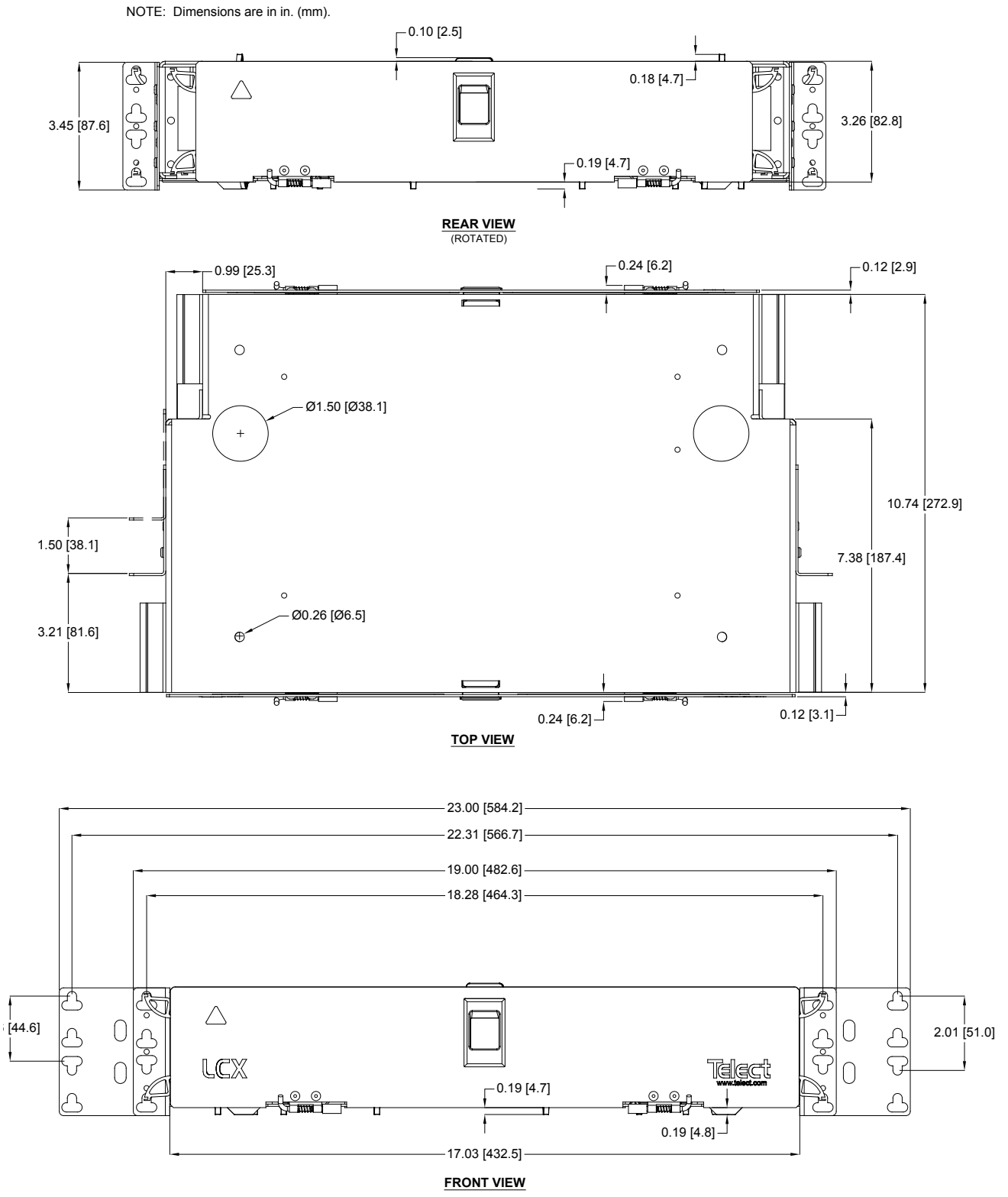

Figure 21 - 2RU LCX Chassis

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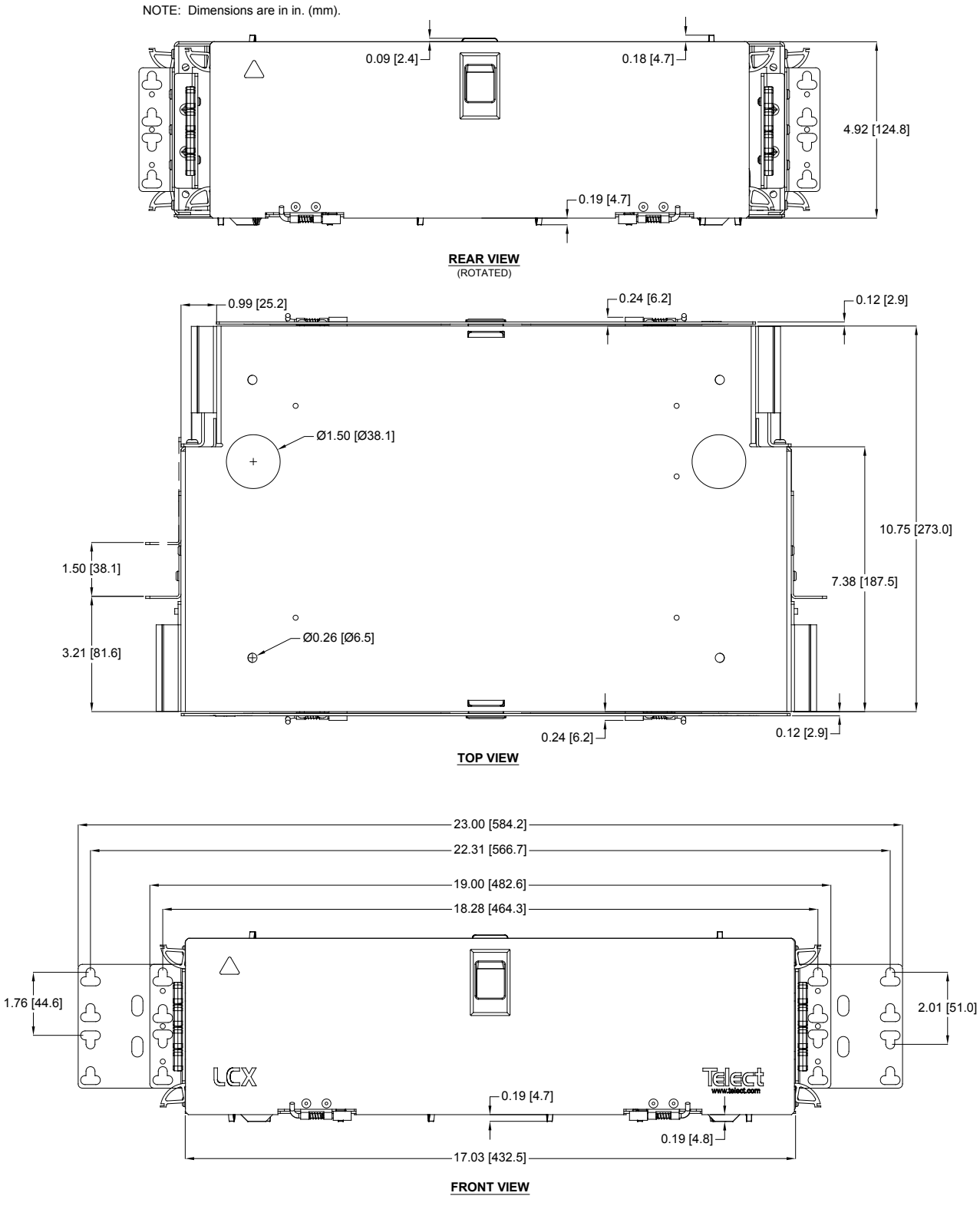

Figure 22 - 3RU LCX Chassis

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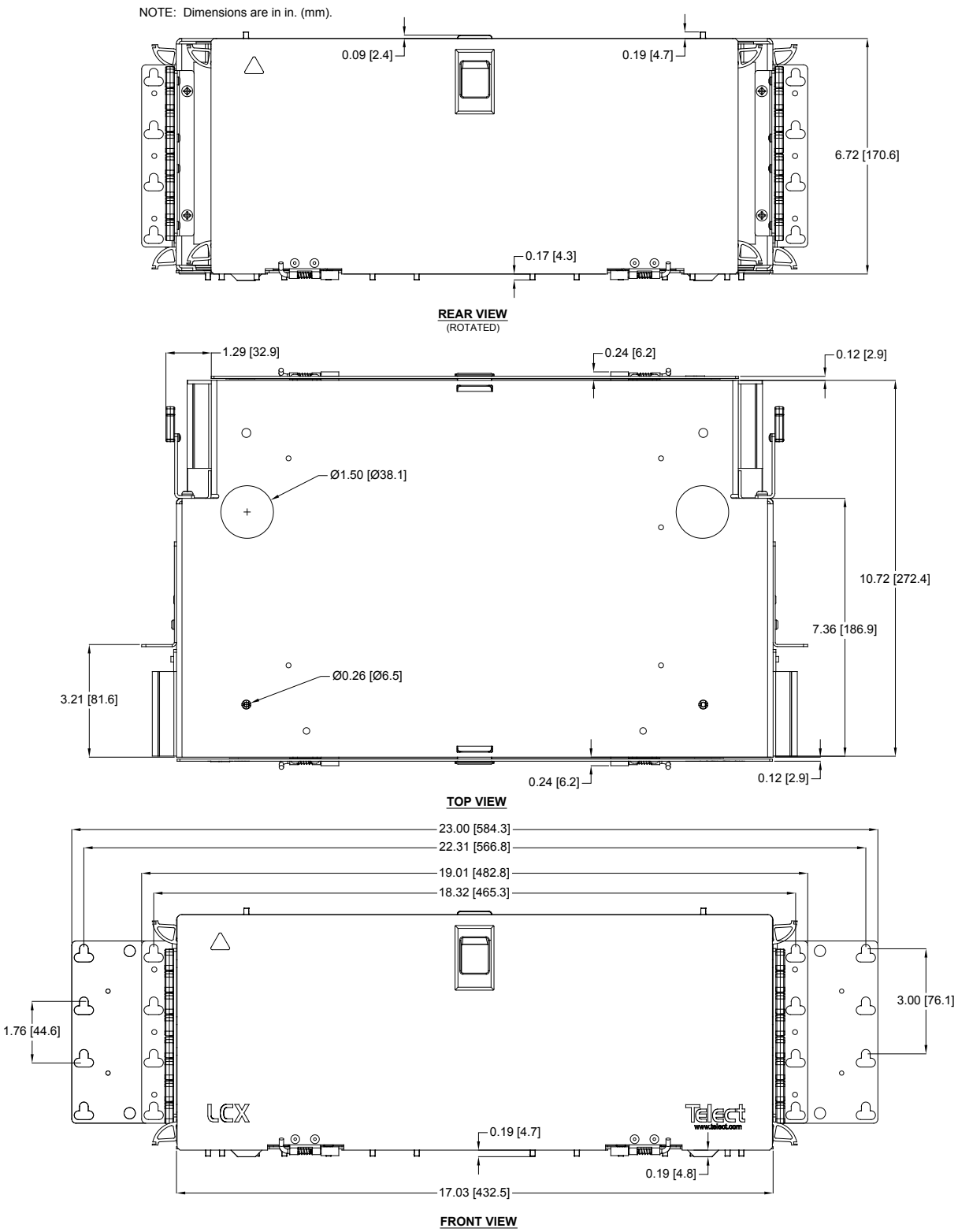

Figure 23 - 4RU LCX Chassis

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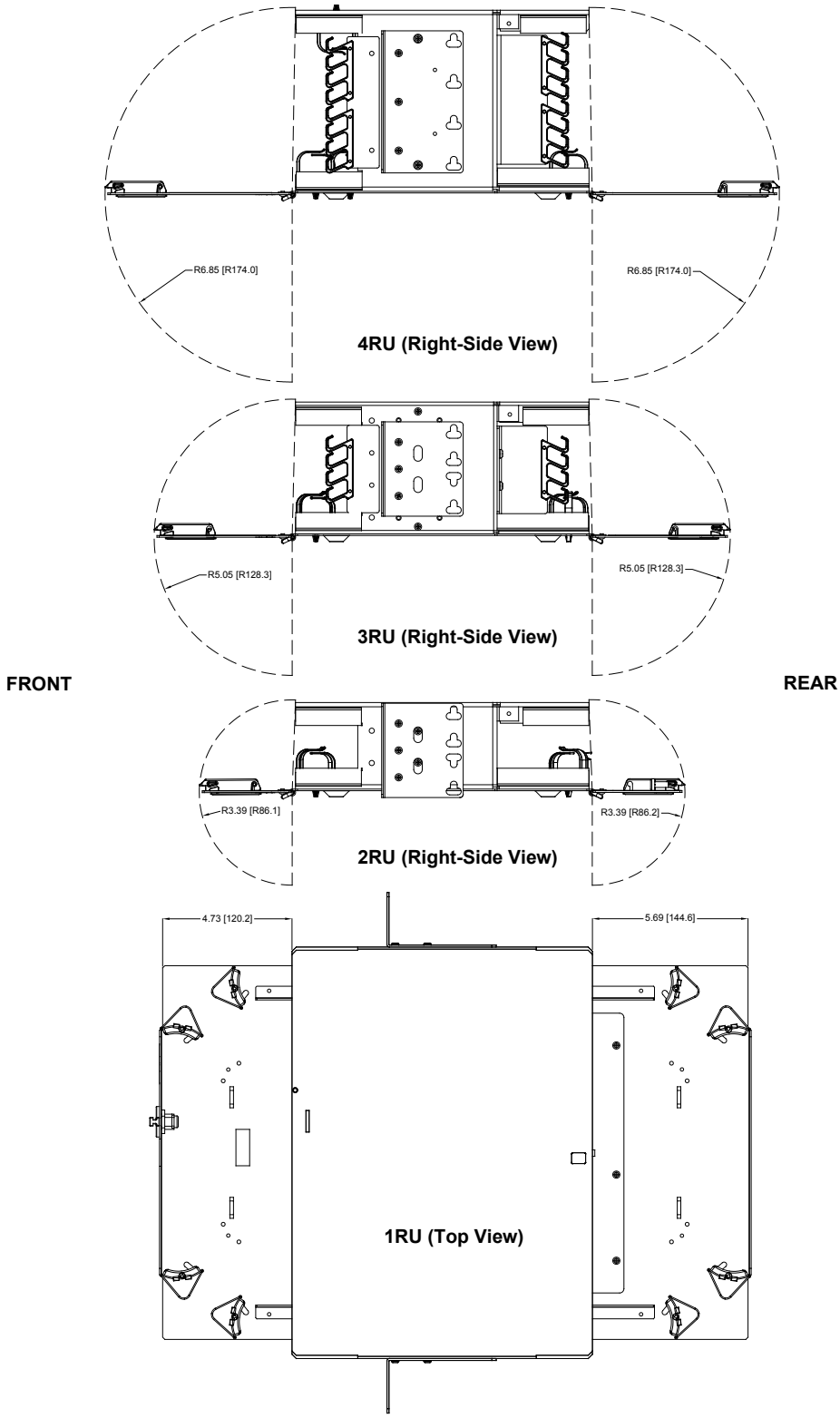

Figure 24 - Pull-Out & Swing-Out Clearances

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2. Applications

2.1 Interconnecting IFC to Network Elements

Figure 25 shows a simple interconnection scheme where OSP is spliced at a vault to IFC plenum or a riser cable, which is then spliced at an LCX Fiber Splice Panel to the network elements.

NOTE: Stranded or ribbon fiber should always enter or leave LCX panels in tied-down tubes, sheathed cable, or flex tubing.

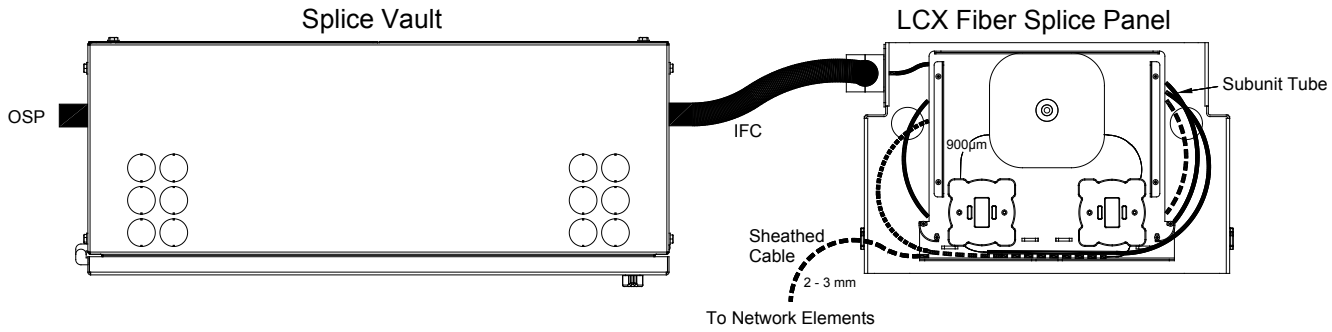

Figure 25 - Interconnecting/Splicing Facility Cable to Network Elements

2.2 Interconnecting Network Elements

In Figure 26, fiber from one set of network elements is interconnected to a second set.

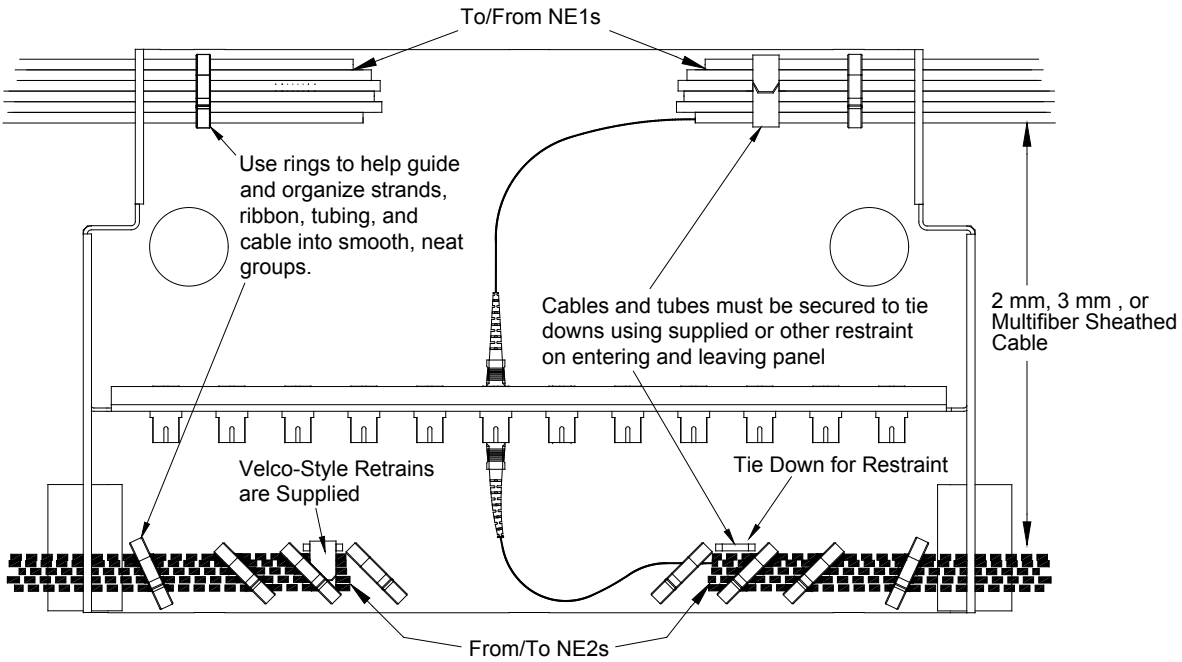
To/From NE1s
Use rings to help guide and organize strands, ribbon, tubing, and cable into smooth, neat groups.
Cables and tubes must be secured to tie downs using supplied or other restraint on entering and leaving panel
2 mm, 3 mm , or Multifiber Sheathed Cable
Velco-Style Retrains are Supplied
Tie Down for Restraint
From/To NE2s

Figure 26 - Interconnecting Network Elements in a LCX Fiber Patch Panel

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2.3 Cross-Connecting Network Elements

In a variation of “Interconnecting Network Elements”, NE1s and NE2s are connected to the rear of two LCX Fiber Patch Panels with the fronts reserved for patch cords to cross-connect the two.

Figure 27 shows a stylized version of this application.

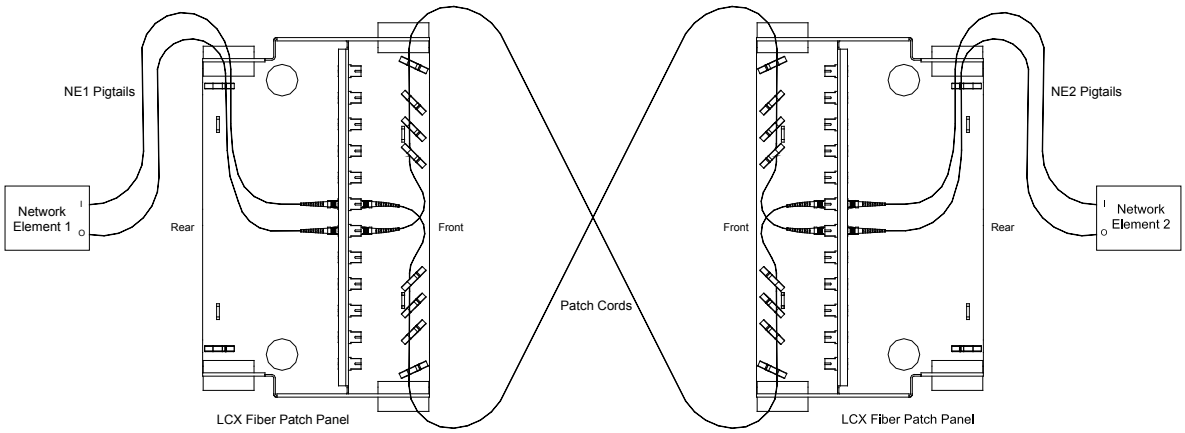

Figure 27 - Cross-Connecting Network Elements

2.4 Cross-Connecting Combinations

LCX Fiber Splice and Patch Panels can be used in combination to cross-connect IFC to network elements.

Figure 28 shows a 48-fiber LCX Combination Panel (a 48-fiber LCX Splice Panel bolted to a 48-fiber LCX Patch Panel). After the incoming IFC is spliced, the fiber strands are passed through the 1½ in. (38.1 mm) diameter hole in the top of the splice shelf to the patch shelf. Notice that flexible edge protectors are used to protect the unsheathed fiber strand passing through holes to an upper panel.

NOTE: If you create your own combination LCX Splice and Patch Panel onsite, remember to remove knockout plugs at the top and bottom of LCX panels before installing panels in racks. (Knockouts can be removed and flexible edge protectors can be installed around edge of holes after panels are racked; however, it is easier before panels are racked.) Avoid removing the knockouts on the top of the top-most and bottom of the bottom most LCX panels. The knockout plugs also provide fire abatement.

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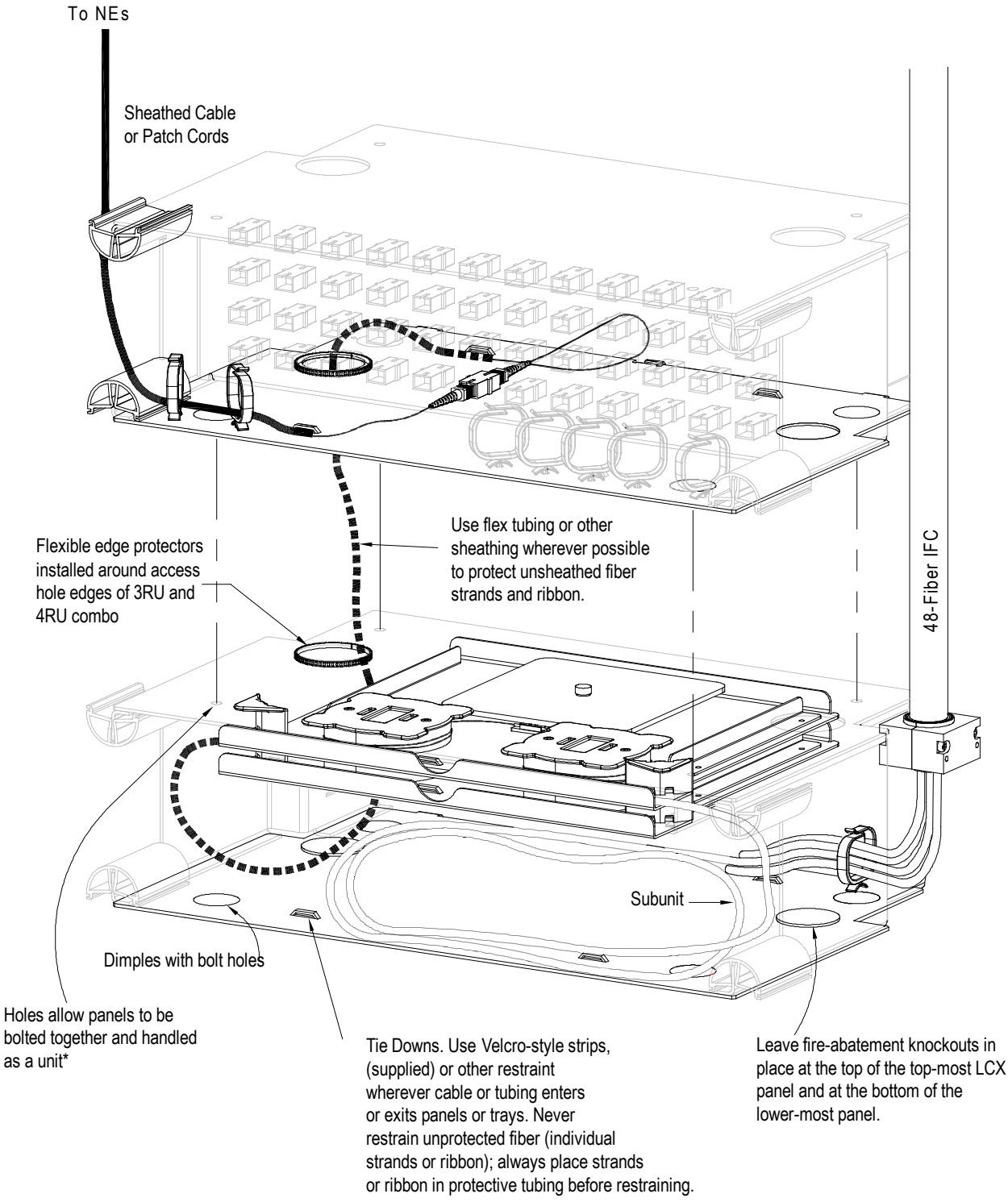
To NEs
Sheathed Cable
or Patch Cords
Use flex tubing or other
sheathing wherever possible
to protect unsheathed fiber
strands and ribbon.
Flexible edge protectors
installed around access
hole edges of 3RU and
4RU combo
48-Fiber IFC
Subunit
Dimples with bolt holes
Holes allow panels to be
bolted together and handled
as a unit*
Tie Downs. Use Velcro-style strips,
(supplied) or other restraint
wherever cable or tubing enters
or exits panels or trays. Never
restrain unprotected fiber (individual
strands or ribbon); always place strands
or ribbon in protective tubing before restraining.
Leave fire-abatement knockouts in
place at the top of the top-most LCX
panel and at the bottom of the
lower-most panel.

*Combination LCX panels (patch panel on top; splice panel on bottom) are bolted together at the factory. Combination 3RU and 4RU panels are bolted top to bottom as shown here. Combination 1RU panels are bolted together by a special rack bracket.

Figure 28 - Cross-Connecting IFC to Network Elements

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2.5 Interconnecting & Cross-Connecting Along with Special Function Modules

Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) and splitter modules can be used in LCX panels.

Figure 29 shows one way a 48-fiber IFC is spliced and then interconnected via splitters/WDMs to network elements.

Notice that three, 3RU LCX Configurable Panels with dual, 1-to-3 splitters (or dual WDMs) are required for splitting/de-multiplexing the 48 incoming fiber signals.

Dedicated LCX Patch Panels can be used to interconnect/cross-connect the split/de-multiplexed signals with the network elements. In such case,

- Splitting 48 signals three ways requires a 4RU LCX Patch Panel with 144 adapters
- De-multiplexing 48 signals into two wavelengths requires a 4RU LCX Patch Panel with 96 adapters.

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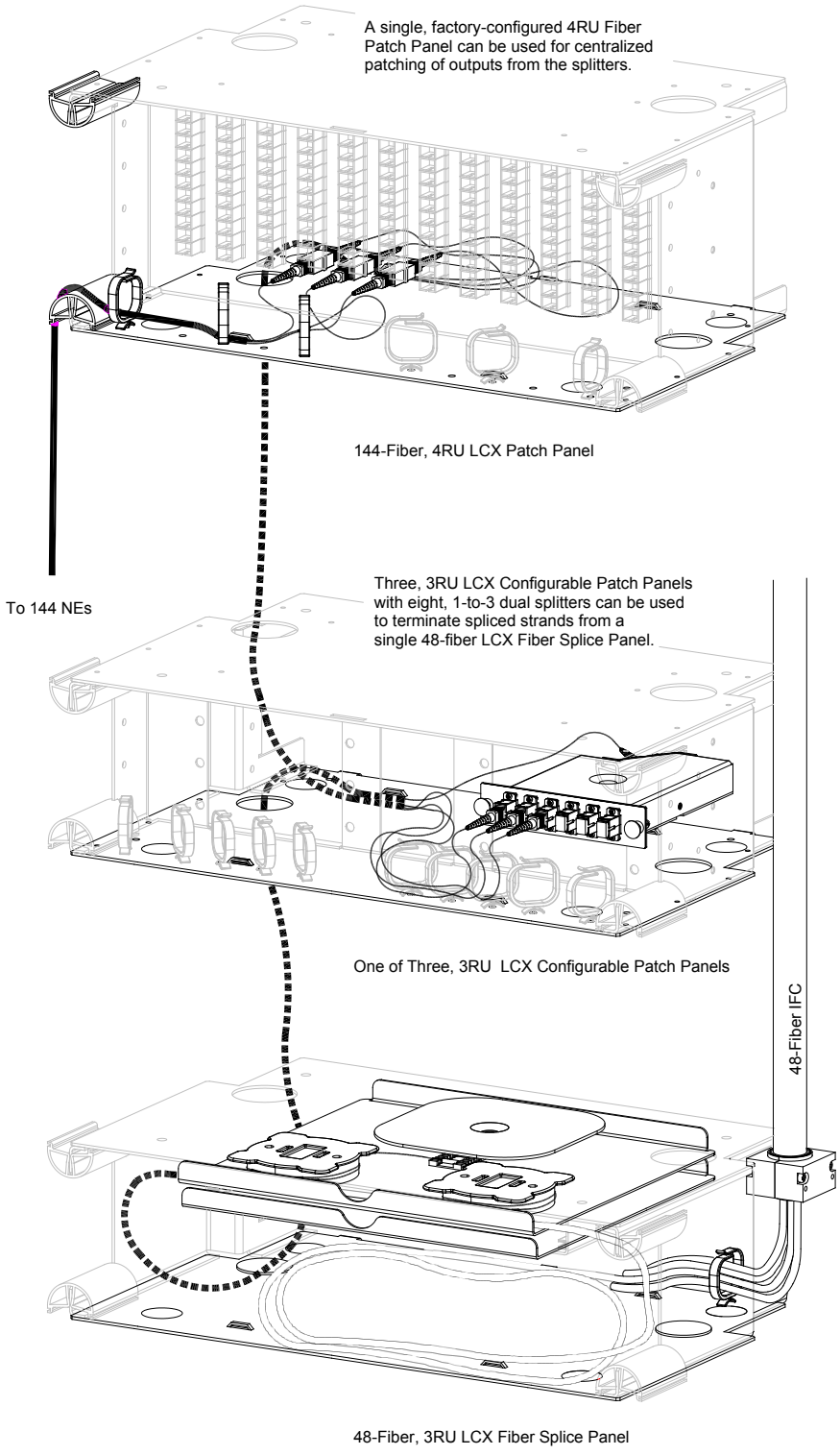
A single, factory-configured 4RU Fiber Patch Panel can be used for centralized patching of outputs from the splitters.
144-Fiber, 4RU LCX Patch Panel
To 144 NEs
Three, 3RU LCX Configurable Patch Panels with eight, 1-to-3 dual splitters can be used to terminate spliced strands from a single 48-fiber LCX Fiber Splice Panel.
One of Three, 3RU LCX Configurable Patch Panels
48-Fiber IFC
48-Fiber, 3RU LCX Fiber Splice Panel

Figure 29 - Interconnecting/Cross-Connecting Along with WDM/Splitter Modules

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3. Panel Installation

3.1 Installation Considerations

⚠ WARNING

WARNING! Fiber cables transmit invisible infrared light. To avoid eye damage or blindness, never look directly into fibers or connectors.

ADVERTENCIA! Los cables de fibra transmiten luz láser o infrarroja invisible. Para evitar lesiones oculares o ceguera, nunca mire directamente a las fibras o conectores.

AVERTISSMENT! Les câbles à fibres transmettent un rayon laser ou une lumière infrarouge invisible. Pour éviter toute lésion occulaire ou cécité, ne regardez jamais directement dans les fibres ou dans les connecteurs.

ⓘ ALERT

ALERT! This product must be installed and maintained only by qualified technicians.

ALERT! These instructions presume you have verified that the Telect equipment being installed is compatible with the rest of the system, including power, ground, circuit protection, signal characteristics, equipment from other vendors, and local codes or ordinances.

3.1.1 Location & Space

LCX Fiber Panels adapt to standard 19 in., 23 in., or ETSI racks with WECO, EIA, or ETSI spacing and nominal 3¼-in. extensions beyond the front rack flange.

Plan the input/output, upward/downward (cable feed) layout of each panel and its position in the rack before beginning LCX panel installation. If you plan to pass fiber strands, cable, and/or tubing through the knocked-out holes in the tops and bottoms of the panels, the panels should be mounted in contiguous vertical rack spaces.

3.1.2 Tools & Equipment

No special tools required.

3.1.3 Inspection

Please read and understand all instructions before starting installation. If you have questions, contact Telect Technical Support at support@telect.com or call 1.509.926.6000.

When you receive the equipment, carefully unpack it and compare it to the packaging list. Please report any defective or missing parts to Telect at support@telect.com or call 1.509.926.6000.

Telect is not liable for transit damaged. If the product is damaged, please report it to the carrier and contact Telect Quality.

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3.2 Panel Installation Procedure (All Except 1RU)

Prepare, mount, and insert modules and cable management rings in all panels in a rack before cabling any panels in the rack.

1. If applicable, if you plan to pass fiber strands, cables, and/or tubing through the 1½ in. (38.1 mm) diameter holes in the tops and bottoms of panels, see the notes below and then knock out the applicable fire-abatement plugs covering these holes, as shown in Figure 30. Install flexible edge protectors (or a standard grommet for 1½ in. holes) in place of plugs.

   NOTES:

   - Avoid removing fire-abatement plugs on the top of the top most and bottom of the bottom most panel.
   - Plugs can be knocked out when panels are in place on the rack; however, plug removal is easiest before racking panels.

2. Install standard entry/exit split arcs and/or either standard isolation hooks kits or optional entry/exit arc kits at the front and/or rear corners of the panel.

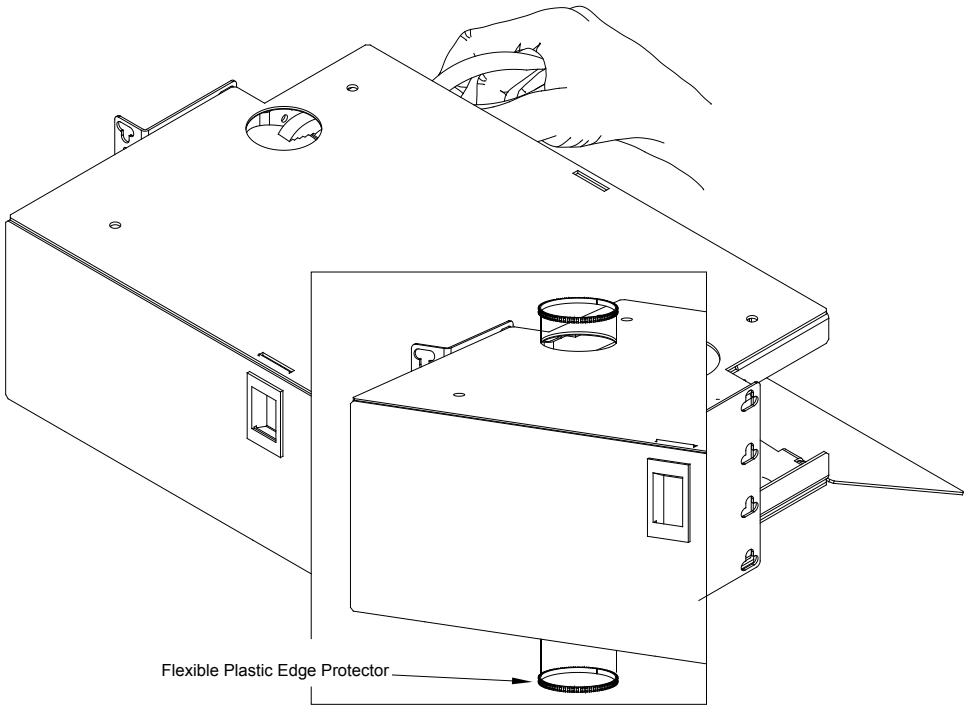

Figure 30 - Removing Knockouts & Installing Plastic Grommets

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a. Installing standard split arcs - Slip the arc over the top and/or bottom edges of the chassis at the entry/exit corners. Refer to Figure 31.

b. Installing an isolation hook kit - Proceed as follows. Refer to Figure 32.

- Remove the split arc at the top and bottom of the applicable corner entry/exit.
- Use the two Phillips head machine screws (screws with cross recessed heads) to secure the hook mounting plate and flat backing plate to either side of the panel sidewall.

c. Installing an optional arc kit - Proceed as follows.Refer to Figure 33.

- NOTE: Arcs are attached to the angle shaped mounting bracket using a threadforming screw and an anti-rotation boss. The bracket contains two sets of screw and boss holes so that each arc can be mounted with the arrow-shaped keeper flange pointing either up or down.
- Remove the split arc at the top of the applicable corner entry/exit. Leave the split arc at the bottom in place, as shown in the illustration on the right.
- Use the three thread-forming Phillips head screws (screws with cross-recessed heads) to attach the arcs to the angle bracket. Normally, the arrow shaped keeper flange of the top two arcs point down and the bottom one points up. For flange clearance, the middle and bottom arcs must use a different set of screw and boss holes.
- Use the two Phillips head machine screws along with the flat backing plate to secure this arc assembly to the panel.

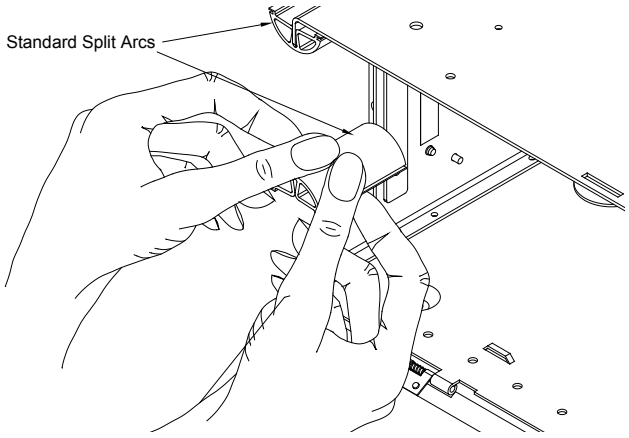

Figure 31 - Installing a Standard Split Arc

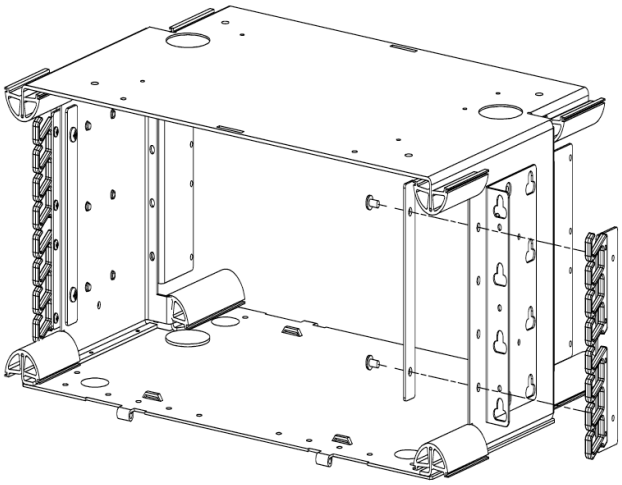

Figure 32 - Installing a Standard Isolation Hook Kit

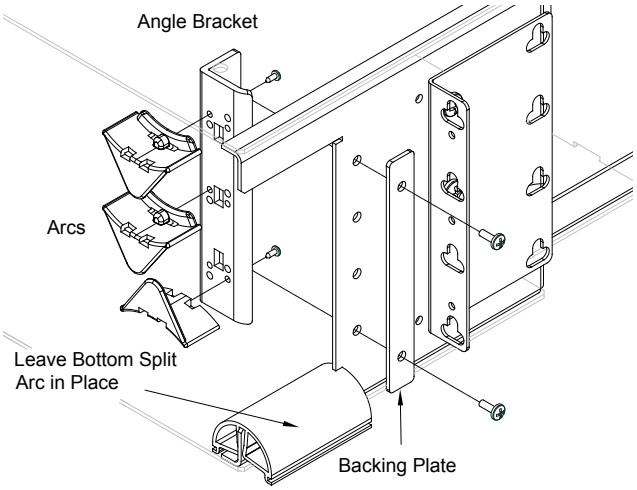

Figure 33 - Installing An Optional Arc Kit

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3. Mount each panel to rack using four, 12-24, thread-forming mounting screws (supplied, two per side). Refer to Figure 34. Torque to 35 in.-lb. (4.29 N•m.). For one of the mounting screws, include a ground lug and star washer. (Use one ground lug with #14 AWG stranded wire per chassis.)

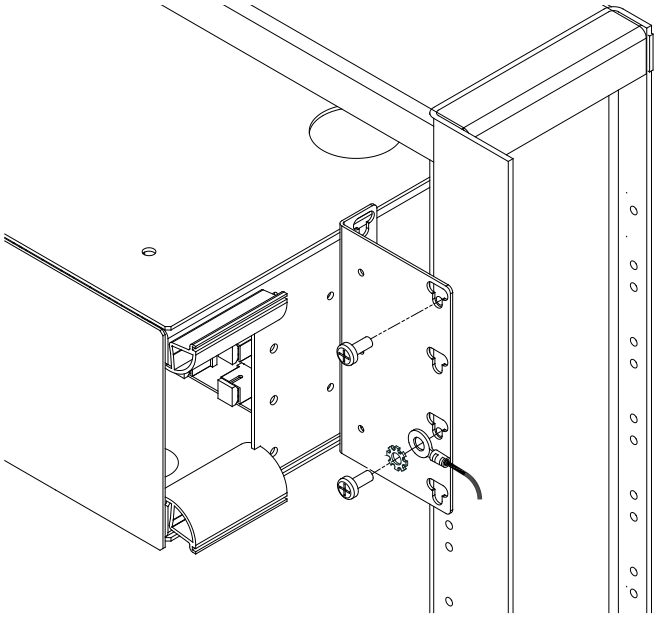

Figure 34 - Mounting LCX Panel to Rack

NOTE: Each shelf of an LCX Fiber Splice/Patch Combination Panel must be grounded separately.

4. Install adapter packs and/or special function modules in configurable LCX Fiber Patch Panels. Figure 35 shows a 6-adapter pack being installed in a 4RU LCX Fiber Configurable Patch Panel. Push in quick-connect plungers at both ends of faceplate to lock pack or module in bulkhead.

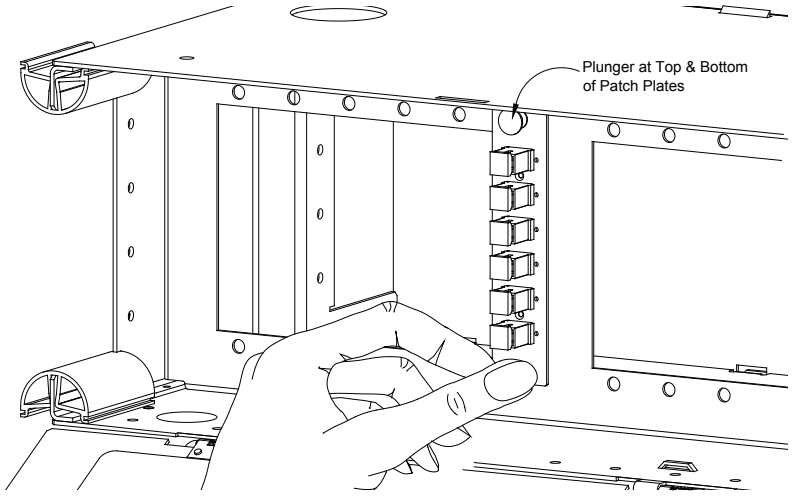

Figure 35 - Installing Adapter Pack & Special Function Modules

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5. Place a plastic cabling ring at each of the four corners of the chassis, as shown in Figures 36 and 37. Rings can be added and moved around later during cabling. The rings not only serve as corrals for fiber cable but also as guideposts. Cables can be inserted in the split rings or routed around the rings.

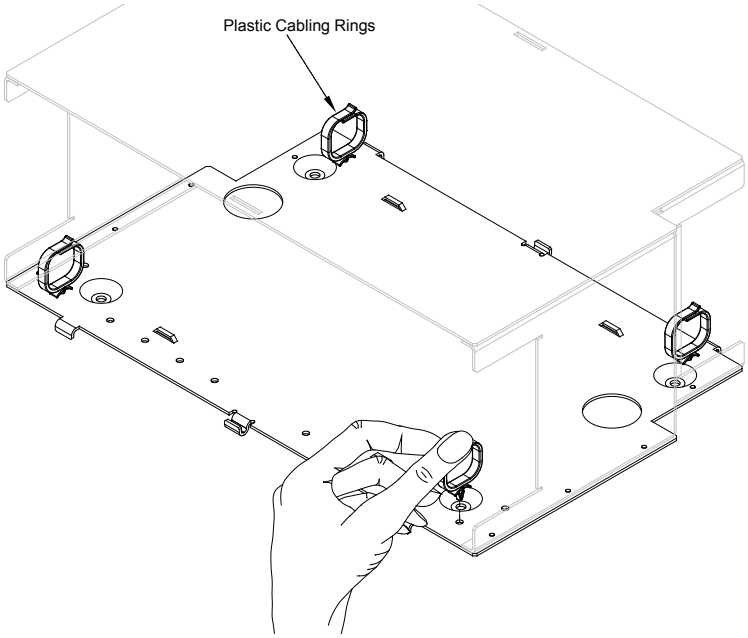

Figure 36 - Inserting Cabling Rings

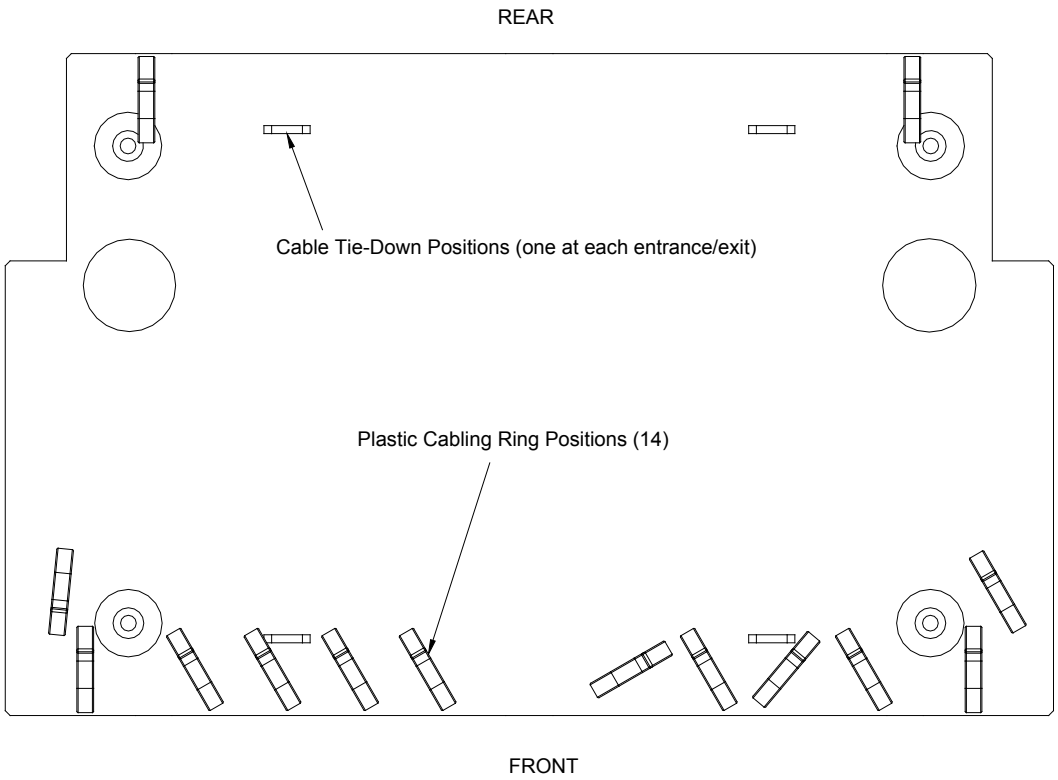

Figure 37 - Cable Restraint Layout (Top View of Chassis Bottom)

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3.3 Panel Installation Procedure (1RU)

1. Mount each panel to rack using four, 12-24, thread-forming mounting screws (supplied, two per side), as shown in Figures 38 and 39. Torque to 35 in.-lb. (4.29 N•m.) With one of the screws, include a ground lug and star washer. (Use one ground lug and #14 AWG stranded wire per chassis.)

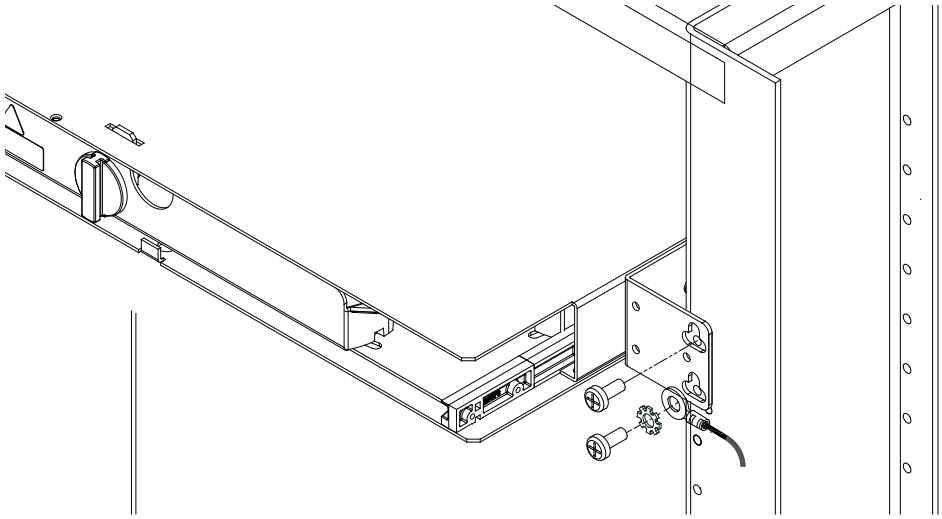

Figure 38 - Mounting 1RU LCX Panel to Rack

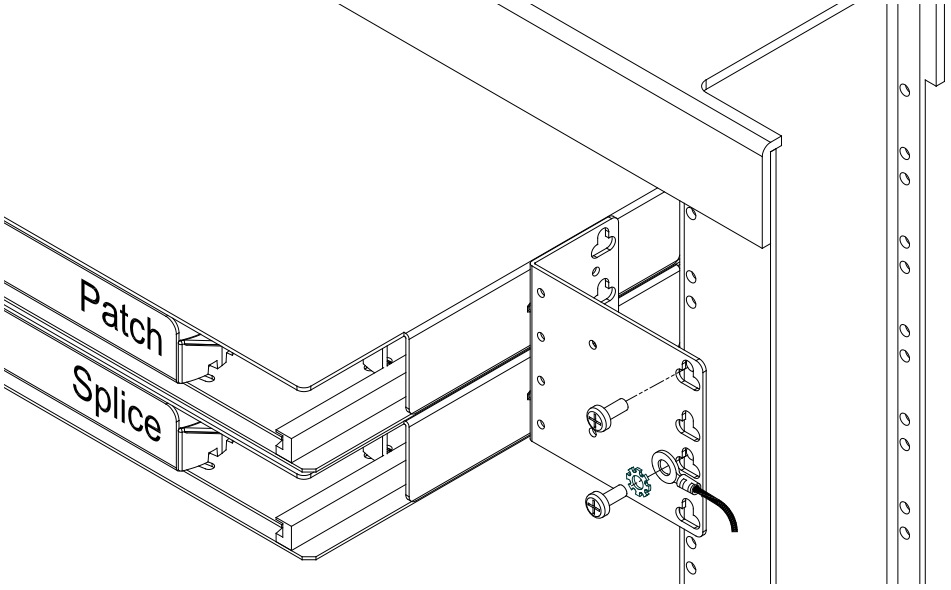

Figure 39 - Mounting 1RU LCX Combo Panels to Rack

NOTE: Each shelf of an LCX Fiber Splice/Patch Combination Panel must be grounded separately

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2. If applicable, install adapter packs and/or special function modules in configurable LCX Fiber Patch Panels. Figure 40 shows a special-function module being installed in a 1RU LCX Fiber Configurable Patch Panel. Push in quick-connect plungers at either end of faceplate to lock pack or module in bulkhead.

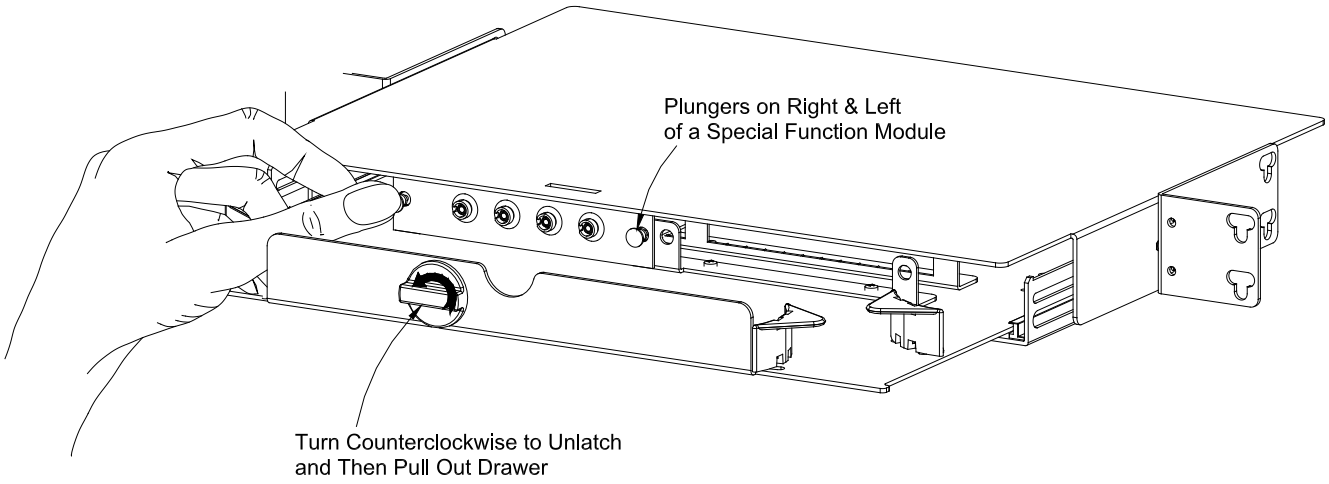

Figure 40 - Installing Patch Plates & Special Function Modules in a 1RU

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4. Fiber Installation

4.1 Fiber Installation Overview

⚠ WARNING

WARNING! Fiber cables transmit invisible infrared light. To avoid eye damage or blindness, never look directly into fibers or connectors.

ADVERTENCIA! Los cables de fibra transmiten luz láser o infrarroja invisible. Para evitar lesiones oculares o ceguera, nunca mire directamente a las fibras o conectores.

AVERTISSMENT! Les câbles à fibres transmettent un rayon laser ou une lumière infrarouge invisible. Pour éviter toute lésion occulaire ou cécité, ne regardez jamais directement dans les fibres ou dans les connecteurs.

Fiber installation involves splicing, storage, and patching using LCX Splice & Patch Panels. Splicing begins with installation of the IFC at the rear of the LCX Fiber Splice Panel. Each stranded or ribbon IFC subunit contains up to 12 fibers and each LCX splice tray handles up to 24 splices (two subunits of fiber.)

Pairs or groups of tubes containing stranded or ribbon fiber enter the designated tray at one of the four corners (with one of the other corners reserved for corresponding fibers originating from network elements).

- For 1RU splice trays, the tubes from the IFC or cables from the network elements are wound twice around a set of arcs and then tied down to the floor of the tray. All fiber storage is on the tray.
- For 2RU, 3RU, and 4RU splice trays, the IFC and cables originating from the network elements are tied down near the front of the splice tray. The unprotected strands or ribbon from the tied-down tubes and cables are wound several times around the two spools on the tray. One of the spools is for the strands or ribbon from the IFC and the other for the network element leads. The bottom of 2RU, 3RU, and 4RU LCX Fiber Splice Panels is used for storing coils of excess tubes and cables.

The loose ribbon or strands are then spliced (interconnected) with the resulting splices placed in one of two, 12-place splice holders on the tray.

LCX Fiber Patch Panels can be used to either interconnect or cross-connect network elements. The panels are typically used to interconnect IFC splices from the LCX Fiber Splice Panel to network elements, to interconnect one system of network elements to another, as in a demarcation, or to cross-connect network elements within the same system.

In all cases, pigtails (connected leads) from the splice panel or jumpers from the network elements are connected to adapters on one side of the patch panel's bulkhead. Corresponding adapters on the other side of the bulkhead are used for interconnecting or cross-connecting complementary network element pigtails, jumpers, or patch cords.

Pigtails/jumpers/patch cords can enter the LCX Fiber Patch Panel at any of the four corners. Plastic rings or arcs guide the pigtails/jumpers/cords to the designated adapter.

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4.2 Fiber Installation Procedures (All Except 1RU)

4.2.1 Splicing (All Except 1RU)

The paragraphs that follow contain installation and routing procedures required for splicing IFC to network elements in 2RU, 3RU,and 4RU LCX Splice Panels.

4.2.1.1 Installing & Routing IFC Fiber

An optional cable clamp is required for installing IFC to an LCX Fiber Splice Panel. (See Accessories, Section 6.)

1. Route IFC to a rear corner entrance of the LCX Fiber Splice Panel, as shown in Figure 41. IFC can be routed from the bottom up or top down at either rear corner of the splice panel.

   NOTE: Coiling, routing, and storage of fiber from IFC and network elements work best if the IFC and network element leads exit/enter the splice panel at either the same side of the panel (IFC at the rear and network fiber at the front) or at the two rear corners.
2. Measure an additional 83 in. (2110 mm) and then trim excess IFC.
3. Before clamping IFC to panel, strip away sheathing from this last 83 in. of IFC to expose subunits.
4. For stranded cable, strip away leading 24 in. (610 mm) of tubing to expose 900 µm fiber.
5. Assemble cable clamp, as shown in Figure 43.

An IFC clamp consists of clamp halves that fit around the IFC. Various sizes of IFC are accommodated using various layers (or leaves) of bushing between the cable and clamp.

The bushing kit contains a cylinder of bushing leaves, as shown on the right. Measure the diameter of the IFC and then remove and discard that much from the interior of the cylinder. The remaining bushing halves are used between the clamp halves and the IFC, as shown in Figure 43.

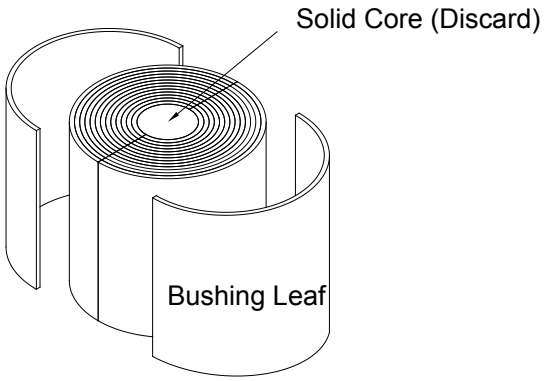

Figure 42 - IFC Clamp

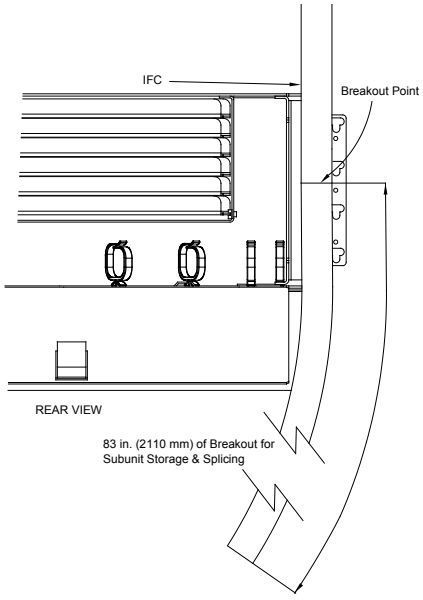

Figure 41 - IFC Breakout Length (2RU through 4RU)

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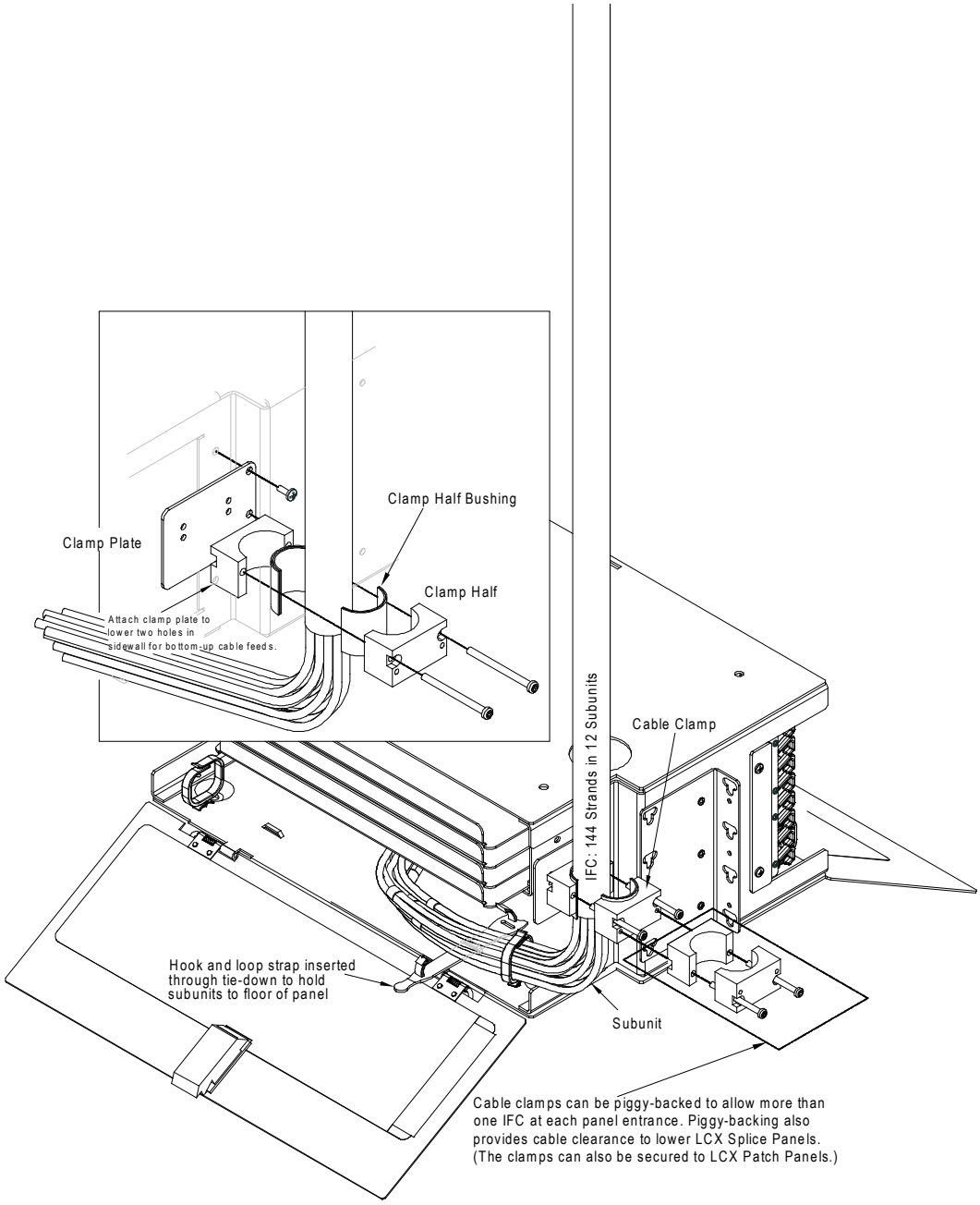
Clamp Half Bushing
Clamp Plate
Clamp Half
Attach clamp plate to lower two holes in sidewall for bottom-up cable feeds.
IFC: 144 Strands in 12 Subunits
Cable Clamp
Hook and loop strap inserted through tie-down to hold subunits to floor of panel
Subunit
Cable clamps can be piggy-backed to allow more than one IFC at each panel entrance. Piggy-backing also provides cable clearance to lower LCX Splice Panels. (The clamps can also be secured to LCX Patch Panels.)

Figure 43 - Installing IFC for Splicing

6. For unprotected ribbon fiber, place ~60 in. (~1½ m) of flex tubing over exposed ribbon. The end of the flex tubing should be pushed back to the IFC clamp.
7. Select pairs or groups of tubing for each tray. Tape or tie these together and allow tubes to hang out the front of the panel for splicing.
8. As shown in Figure 43, place tubes in plastic ring at panel entrance and then use supplied cable ties (or other restraint) to tie down tubes to floor of panel.

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4.2.1.2 Installing & Routing Network Element Fiber

Network element fiber cable enters the panel at either the rear corner opposite the IFC or one of the front corners.

1. Route cable to a corner entrance of the LCX Fiber Splice Panel:
   - If network element fiber is gathered in IFC, use a cable clamp at a rear corner, just as you would for IFC from a splice vault.
   - If using discrete fiber cables at a front corner entrance, use a cable management system such as illustrated below.

Network element leads can be routed from the bottom up or top down at either a rear or front corner of the splice panel.

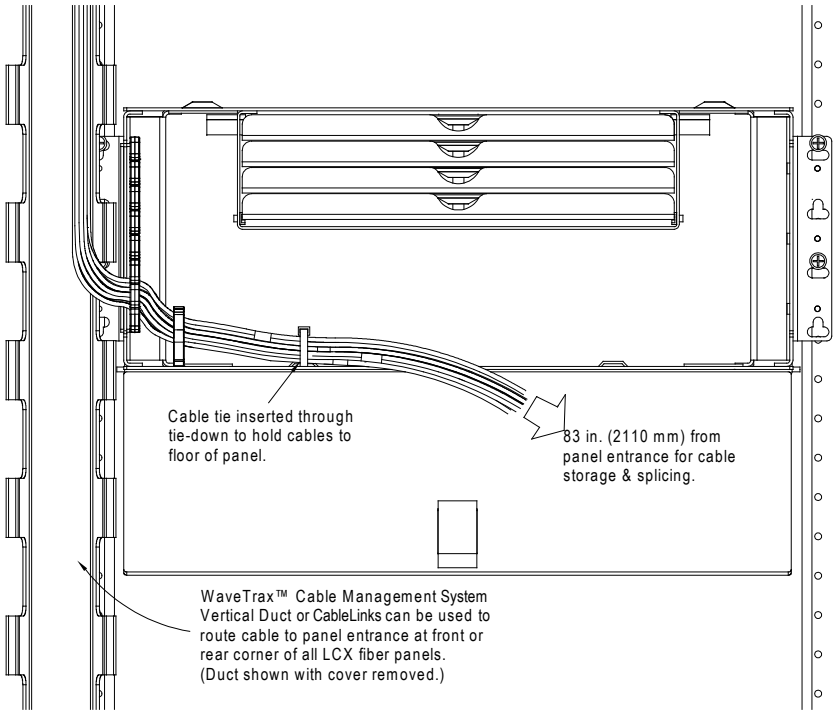
Cable tie inserted through tie-down to hold cables to floor of panel.
83 in. (2110 mm) from panel entrance for cable storage & splicing.
WaveTrax™ Cable Management System Vertical Duct or CableLinks can be used to route cable to panel entrance at front or rear corner of all LCX fiber panels. (Duct shown with cover removed.)

Figure 44 - Cable Placement and Securing

NOTE: Coiling, routing, and storage of fiber from IFC and network elements work best if the IFC and network element leads exit/enter the splice panel at either the same side of the panel (IFC at the rear and network fiber at the front) or at the two rear corners (one rear corner for the IFC and the other for the network fiber).

2. Measure off an additional 83 in. (2110 mm) and then trim off excess cable.
3. Strip away leading 24 in. (610 mm) of cable sheathing to expose either stranded or ribbon fiber.
4. Select pairs/groups of cable for each tray. Tape or tie together and allow cables to hang out front of panel for splicing.
5. As shown in Figure 44, place cables in plastic ring at panel entrance and then use supplied cable ties (or other restraint) to tie down cables to floor of panel.

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4.2.1.3 Splicing

Start with the bottom-most splice tray and work up.

1. Locate splicing unit within about ~5 ft. (1½ m) of panel.
2. Remove tray from panel and remove splice cover, as shown in the following illustrations.
3. Select a pair or group of tubes and cables for splicing.
4. Use cable ties or other restraint to secure tubes and cables to floor of tray. Note that strands or ribbon always emerge from cables or tubes at the tie down furthest from its tray entrance.
5. Wrap the unprotected strands or ribbon around the nearby adjacent spool.
6. Make splices, place in holder, and then re-attach splice cover.
7. Fill out designation cards located in holders on the inside of front and rear doors.
8. Place tray in panel and then coil tubing and cables, and lay them flat on floor of panel.

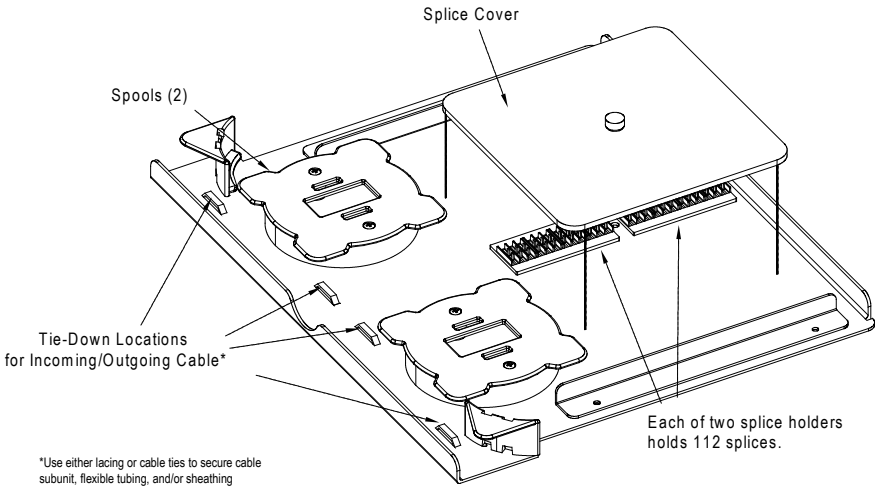

Figure 45 - Splice Tray (Right Corner View)

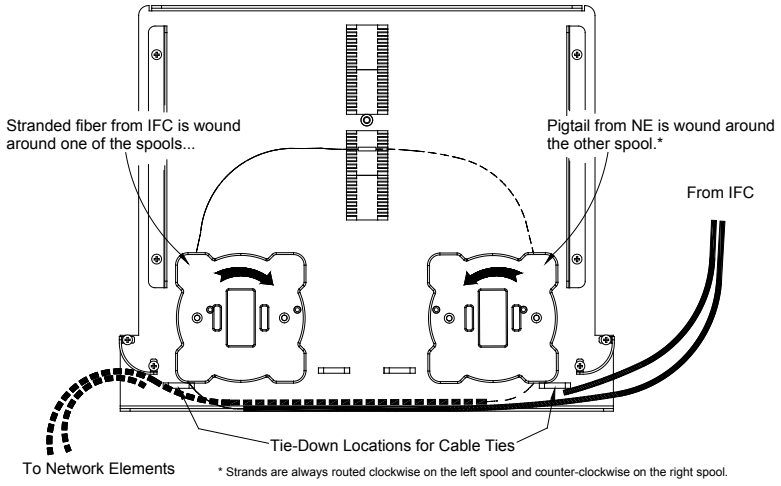
Stranded fiber from IFC is wound
around one of the spools...
Pigtail from NE is wound around
the other spool.*
From IFC
Tie-Down Locations for Cable Ties
To Network Elements
* Strands are always routed clockwise on the left spool and counter-clockwise on the right spool.

Figure 46 - Splice Tray (Fiber Routing)

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4.2.2 Patching (All Except 1RU)

NOTE: If network element jumpers are routed in IFC cable, use the same type of cable clamp, attached in the same way, as shown in Figure 43. To install pigtails, jumpers, or patch cords:

1. Route pigtails, jumpers, or patch cords through a plastic ring located at the panel entrance. Refer to Figure 47.
2. In the panel's front compartment, use additional plastic rings to sort and route pigtails, jumpers, or cords from the tie-down to the adapter.
3. Pull out or unscrew the adapter plug and insert the pigtail, jumper, or patch cord connector.
4. After cabling use cable ties or other restraints to tie down the pigtails/jumpers/cords to the floor of the panel.
5. Fill out designation cards located in holders on the inside of front and rear doors.
6. If applicable, store excess cabling on an appropriate interbay storage frame.

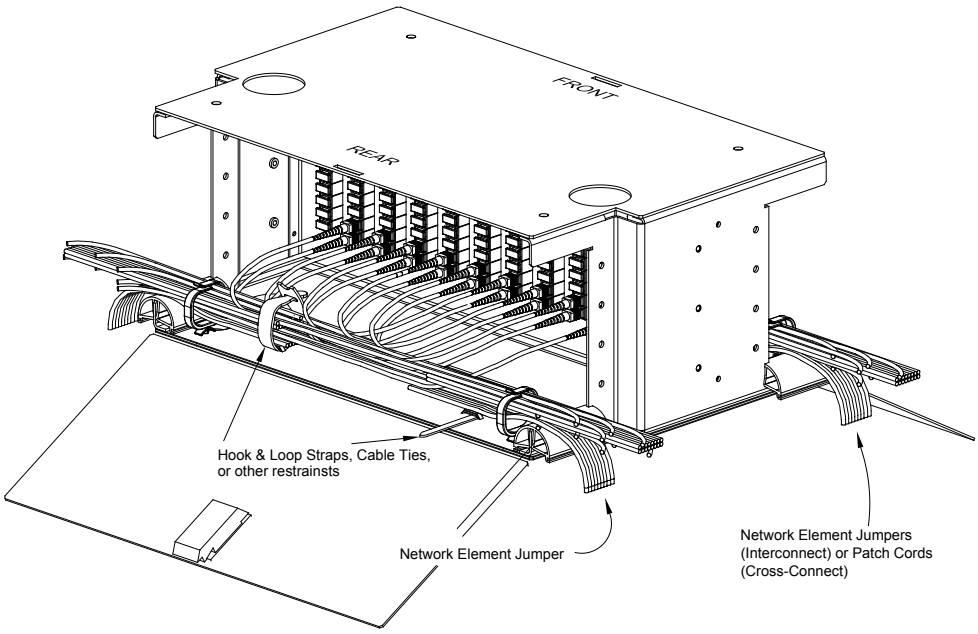

Figure 47 - Installing Interconnects or Cross-Connects in an LCX Fiber Patch Panel

4.3 Fiber Installation Procedures (1RU)

4.3.1 Splicing (1RU)

The paragraphs that follow contain installation and routing procedures required for splicing IFC to network elements in a 1RU LCX Splice Panel.

4.3.1.1 Installing & Routing IFC Fiber

An optional cable clamp is required for installing IFC to an LCX Fiber Splice Panel. (See Accessories, Section 6.)

1. Route IFC to a rear corner entrance of the LCX Fiber Splice Panel, as shown in Figure 48. IFC can be routed from the bottom up or top down at either rear corner of the splice panel.

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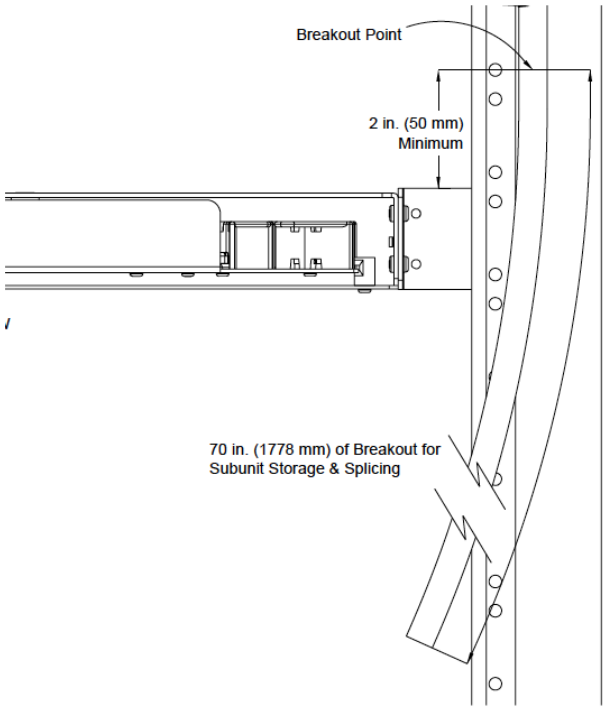

Figure 48 - IFC Breakout Length (1RU)

2. From a point approximately 2 in. (50 mm) just above or below the panel, measure out an additional 70 in. (1778 mm) and then trim excess IFC.
3. Before clamping IFC to the rack, strip away sheathing from this last 70 in. of IFC to expose subunits.
4. Assemble cable clamp, as shown in Figure 43.
5. For unprotected ribbon fiber, place all of exposed ribbon in flex tubing. The end of the flex tubing should be pushed back to the IFC clamp.
6. Remove the tray and allow the tubing to hang out front of panel.

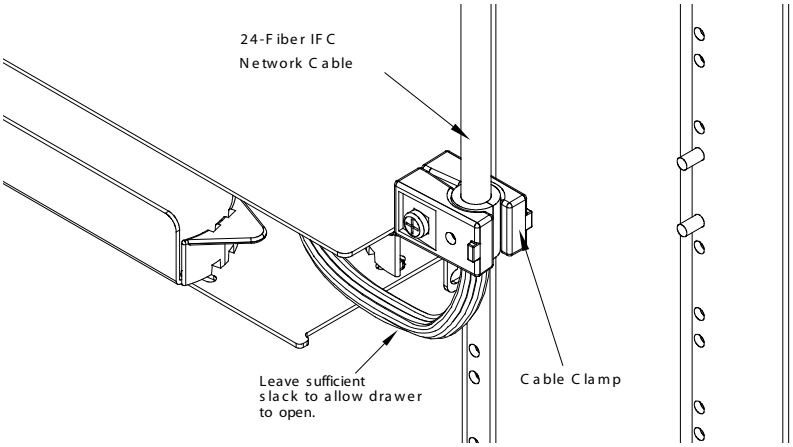

Figure 48 - IFC Breakout Length (1RU)

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4.3.1.2 Installing & Routing Network Element Fiber

Network element fiber cable enters the panel at either the rear corner opposite the IFC or one of the front corners.

1. Route cable to a corner entrance of the LCX Fiber Splice Panel:
   - If network element leads are gathered in IFC, use a cable clamp at a rear corner, just as you would for IFC from a splice vault.
   - If using discrete fiber cables at a front corner entrance, use a cable management system as illustrated in Figure 50.

Network element leads can be routed from the bottom up or top down at either a rear or front corner of the splice panel.

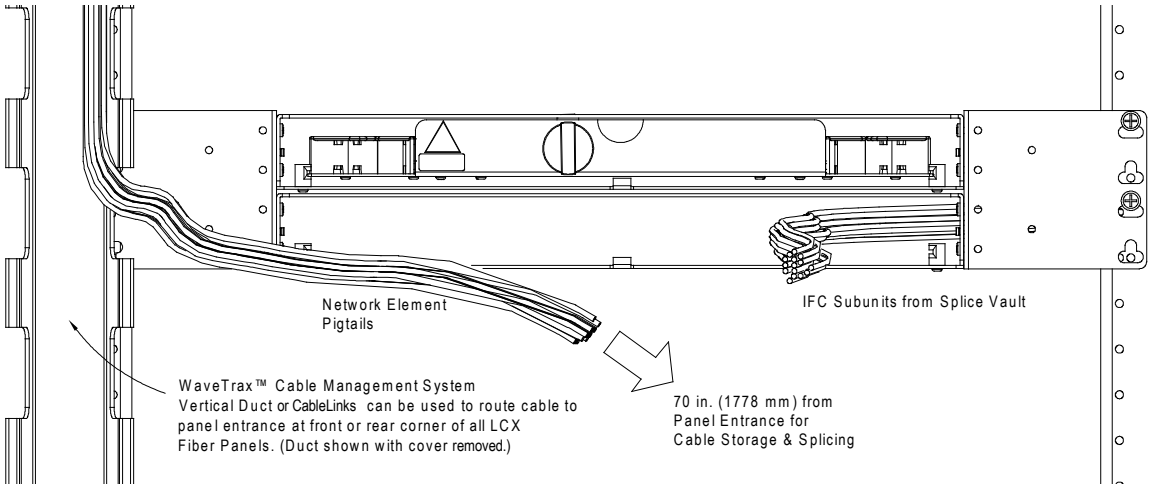
Network Element
Pigtails
IFC Subunits from Splice Vault
WaveTrax™ Cable Management System
Vertical Duct or CableLinks can be used to route cable to
panel entrance at front or rear corner of all LCX
Fiber Panels. (Duct shown with cover removed.)
70 in. (1778 mm) from
Panel Entrance for
Cable Storage & Splicing

Figure 50 - Cable Routing

2. Measure off an additional 70 in. (1778 mm) and then trim off excess cable.

4.3.1.3 Splicing

1. Locate splicing unit within about ~5 ft. (1½ m) of panel.
2. Remove splice cover from tray, as shown in Figures 51 and 52.
3. Strip 6 in. (150 mm) of sheathing from ends of all subunits and cables.
4. Use cable ties or other restraint to secure pairs of tubes to floor of tray, as indicated in the illustrations. The splice holder used for each set of 12 splices is the holder located furthest from the end of the tube at its tie-down point.
5. Trim excess strand to match the selected holder slot, make the splice, and then place in holder.
6. Re-attach splice cover when finished splicing tray.
7. Fill out tray label and affix to front of tray.
8. Place tray in panel: as you do, coil tubes to fit around the central set of 6 arcs in the tray. Do not coil the last 8 in. (200 mm) of tubings around the arcs. These uncoiled lengths of tubing will serve as a service loop, allowing the splice trays to be extended or servicing.

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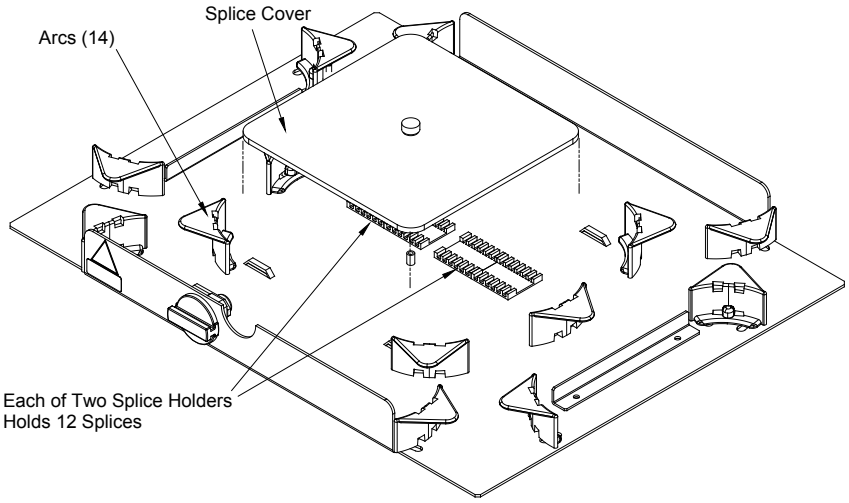

Figure 51 - 1RU Splice Tray (Right Corner Tray)

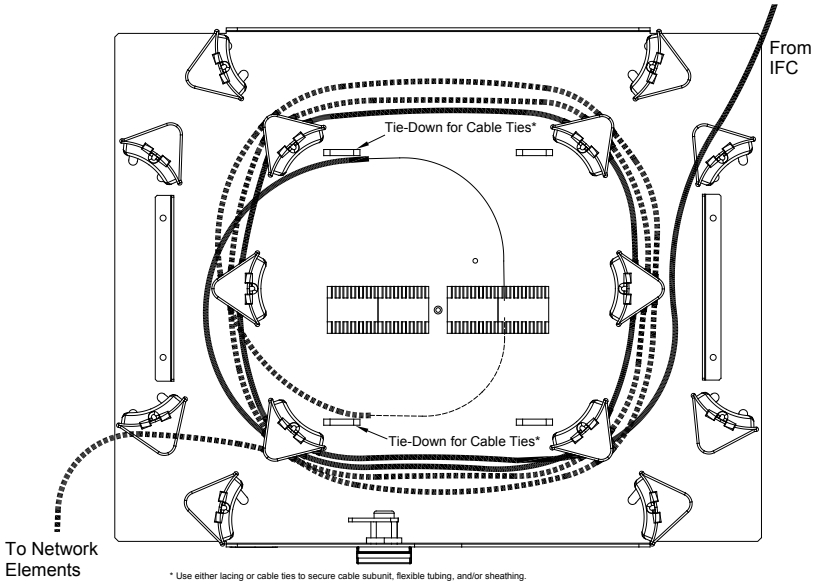
From
IFC
Tie-Down for Cable Ties*
Tie-Down for Cable Ties*
To Network
Elements
* Use either lacing or cable ties to secure cable subunit, flexible tubing, and/or sheathing.

Figure 52 - 1RU Splice Tray (Fiber Routing)

4.2.2 Patching (1RU)

LCX 1RU Patch Panels are cabled in much the same way as the other panels. If network element jumpers are gathered in IFC cables, use cable clamps as used for LCX 1RU Splice Panels. To install pigtails, jumpers, or patch cords in an LCX 1RU Patch Panel:

1. Route pigtails/jumpers/patch cords between pivoting arcs.
2. Pull out or unscrew the adapter plug and insert the cabling connector.
3. After connecting, use hook and loop straps, cable ties, or other restraints to tie down pigtails/jumpers/cords to floor of the panel.
4. Fill out tray label and affix to front of tray.
5. If applicable, store excess pigtails, jumpers, or cords on an appropriate interbay storage frame.

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5. Service

5.1 Owner Maintenance

Telect's LCX Fiber Panels do not require any preveurive maintenance. If equipment is not working properly, contact technical support and be advised of the following warning and alert.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING! Fiber cables transmit laser or invisible infrared light. To avoid eye damage or blindness, never look directly into fibers or connections.

ADVERTENCIA! Los cables de fibra transmiten luz láser o infrarroja invisible. Para evitar lesiones oculares o ceguera, nunca mire directamente a las fibras o conectores.

AVERTISSMENT! Les câbles à fibres transmettent un rayon laser ou une lumière infrarouge invisible. Pour éviter toute lésion occulaire ou cécité, ne regardez jamais directement dans les fibres ou dans les connecteurs.

ⓘ ALERT

ALERT! This product must be installed and maintained by qualified technicians.

5.2 Technical Support

By e-mail: support@telect.com
By phone: 1-509-926-6000

5.3 In-Warranty Service

Contact your Telect equipment distributor, or call a Telect Customer Service Representative:
1-509-926-6000
Telect will repair or replace defective products within the limits of the warranty. See "Repacking for Shipment" in this section.

NOTE: Call a Customer Service Representative for a Return Material Authorization (RMA) before returning any equipment.

5.4 Out of Warranty Service

The procedure for out-of-warranty service is the same as for in-warranty service; however, Telect charges a processing fee. You must submit a Purchase Order along with a Return Material Authorization (RMA) before returning equipment. Call Telect for assistance in acquiring these forms.

The processing fee guarantees a repair estimate and is credited against actual material and labor costs.

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5.5 Repacking for Shipment

1. Tag the equipment showing owner's name, address, and telephone number, together with a detailed description of the problem.
2. Use the original shipping container if possible. If you do not have it, package the equipment in a way to prevent shipping damage. Include the RMA inside the container and legibly print the RMA number on the outside of the package, near the shipping address.
3. Insure the package.

NOTE: Telect is not liable for shipping damage.

5.6 High Insertion Loss and the Importance of Cleaning Connectors & Adapters

The major causes for poor performance (high insertion loss) are 1) attenuation due to too sharp or too many close radius bends in the fiber cable, 2) loose connections, and 3) dirty connectors or adapters. If you experience insertion loss greater than 25 dB, check for sharp bends and loose connections. Clean all polished ferrules on pigtail and both ends of the patch cord or jumper.

Though Telect includes dust caps with all adapters and connectors, it isn't always possible to ensure that fiber ferrules stay clean. If you need to clean connectors and adapters, Telect recommends a commercially available system or solution. Special formulation for cleaning fiber faces allows the commercial solvent to stay liquid long enough to dissolve impurities quickly and thoroughly, yet evaporate quickly after wiping dry. Always allow the ferrules to air dry thoroughly before reconnecting. You may use "canned air" to clean away debris initially, but don't use an aerosol after cleaning polished surfaces. Most aerosols contain contaminants.

If a commercial solution isn't available, you may use reagent-grade ethyl alcohol, nominally USP > 99%, available at pharmacies:

Remove both connectors from the adapter.

1. Blow compressed gas through the adapter.
2. Moisten a lint-free wipe with the ethyl alcohol.
3. Wipe completely around the ferrule of the connector twice. Repeat with a dry wipe.
4. Moisten the center area of a third wipe and pass the face of the ferrule from the moistened area outward toward the dry area. Do this twice.
5. Allow ferrule to air dry. Do not wipe the ferrule or allow it to touch anything after completion of this step and before the ferrule is inserted into the adapter. Do not cover with a dust cap.
6. Insert the connector into the adapter.
7. Repeat Steps 2 through 7 for each connector.

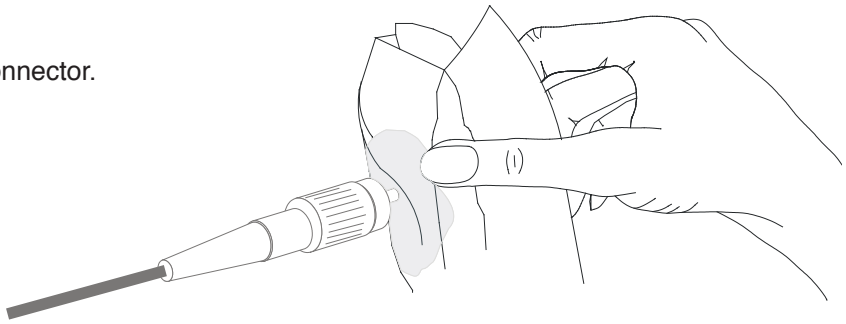

Figure 53 - Cleaning the Adapter

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6. Accessories

6.1 Accessories and Replacement Parts

LCX accessories and replacement items are listed in the following table. Contact Telect for price, availability, and purchase. Please order on-line at telect.com.

Item	Description		Part Number
6-Adapter Patch Plates	SC/UPC, Single Mode	White Black	055-0000-6010 FBPE-6SCU-BLK
	SC/APC, Single Mode	White Black	055-0000-6070 FBPE-6SCA-BLK
	FC/UPC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-2010
	FC/APC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-2070
	ST/UPC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-3010
8-Adapter Patch Plates	SC/UPC, Single Mode	White Black	055-0000-6080 FBPE-8SCU-BLK
	SC/APC, Single Mode	White Black	055-0000-6090 FBPE-8SCA-BLK
	FC/UPC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-2080
	FC/APC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-2090
	ST/UPC, Single Mode	White Only	055-0000-3080
12-Adapter Patch Plates	LC/UPC, Single Mode	White Black	055-0000-5010 FBPE-12LC-BLK
Blank Patch Plate	Cover without adapters	White Only	055-0000-9000
IFC Clamp Kit(clamp, bushing, hardware)	For all IFCs up to 144 fibers		KIT-CLMP
	For IFCs with 12 or 24 fibers		027-1000-1001
Heat-Shrink Fusion-Splice Cassette	24-Position Splice Tray for 2RU Through 4RU LCX		LCX-S-HSF
Splice Sleeves	Package of 12 Sleeve for splice trays		KIT-SLEEVES
Bonding Kit[1]	GND Kit for Armored OSP Cable		KIT-BOND
Entry/Exit Cable Management	Arc Kit2		KIT-CMARC
Hook Kit	4RU - Front	White Black	KIT-CMHOOK KIT-CMHOOK-BLK
	4RU - Rear	White Black	KIT-CMRHOOK KIT-CMRHOOK-BLK
	3RU - Front	White Black	KIT-CMHOOK3RU KIT-CMHOOK3RU-BLK
	3RU - Rear	White Black	KIT-CMRHOOK3RU KIT-CMRHOOK3RUBLK
Optical Patch Cords	see telect.com		
Splitter & WDM Modules			
Multifiber Indoor Cable (MIC)			

1. Kit contains hardware for OSP armored cable from 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) to 0.5 in. (40.64 mm). Kit also contains an 11 in. (~280 mm), 6AWG ground wire assembly with single-hole lugs for #10 studs on both ends.
2. Kit contains three arcs, mounting plates, and hardware for each of two panel entries/exits. (Fits front or rear corners of 3 and 4RU LCX panels.)

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